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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 384

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. CONGRESSMEN HIT REAGAN POLICY ON S. AFRICA

OW181720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 17 January (XINHUA)--Two U.S. congressmen today called on the Reagan administration to end its military and economic cooperation with South Africa.

Howard Wolpe and William H. Gray III, chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the United States House Sub-committee on Africa, told newsmen here before their departure that this cooperation marred Washington's relations with Africa because Pretoria was using U.S. support to intensify its military aggression and economic sabotage against African frontline states.

On their way home via Cairo after attending the 5-day African-American Institute conference held in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, last week, the two congressmen said that they would influence the Reagan administration to improve its relations with Africa by speeding up the Namibian independence process without any conditions attached.

They rejected linkage of Namibian independence with withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They said that they would also champion the normalization of relations with Angola and Mozambique.

On the recent loan given to South Africa by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the congressmen said that like other Western economic assistance, the loan only helps to entrench the Pretoria apartheid regime.

The current IMF lending regulations, which have political strings attached, are detrimental to the economic and political stability of poor states, they said.

The IMF conditions need re-consideration so as to help poor countries like Tanzania get loan without affecting their development strategy, they added.

CSO: 4000/55

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ITALY'S COLOMBO ON TIES WITH U.S., W. EUROPE

OW080922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Rome, 7 January (XINHUA)--It is very important to strengthen relations between the "three Western Poles"--the United States, Western Europe and Japan, said Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo here today.

He made the remarks in his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe who arrived here yesterday on the last leg of his European tour, aimed primarily at easing trade friction between Japan and the EEC countries.

The talks between the two foreign ministers also centered on Japan's relations with Western Europe and the United States, the Middle East situation and the Lebanese question.

In reference to the Warsaw Pact proposals for nuclear arms limitation in Europe, the Japanese foreign minister said Japan attaches importance to the U.S. proposal of "zero option" on Euromissiles because Soviet missiles moving to Asia would constitute a threat to Japan and China.

Colombo said the "zero option" remains to be the basic goal to be sought by Italy. But he also expressed Italy's "interest and attention" concerning the Warsaw Pact proposals. In this respect, he said, it is important that Western reactions to the Soviet initiatives are "unitary and convergent."

Abe gave an account of Japan's new measures to ease restrictions on imports from the European community. Colombo described these measures as "a step in the right direction, because they are indicative of the importance Tokyo attributes to the search for a solution of the economic problems existing between Europe and Japan."

Earlier in the day, Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani conferred with the Japanese foreign minister on Japan's relations with Italy and the European community and international issues of common interest.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNSC EXTENDS MANDATE OF FORCE IN LEBANON

OW190158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] United Nations, 18 January (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council today adopted a resolution to extend the mandate of the UN peace-keeping force in Lebanon for a further period of 6 months until 19 July at the request of the Lebanese Government.

The 15-member council also called upon all parties concerned to cooperate with the UN interim force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the full implementation of this resolution.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 0 with 2 abstentions (the Soviet Union and Poland). China voted for it.

Addressing the council, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that UNIFIL would particularly assist the Lebanese Government in assuring the security of all the inhabitants of its area without any discrimination. In this connection, he added, "UNIFIL will endeavor, to all extent possible, to prevent local armed and uniformed groups from operating in its area, unless they are authorized by the central government."

The secretary-general regarded the present 6,300-member UNIFIL as well below the strength of 7,000 authorized by the council and promised to consider measures that could be taken to maintain the force at an adequate strength.

Israel, which overran UNIFIL in its invasion of Lebanon last June, maintained that the extension of the mandate of UNIFIL was unnecessary and asserted that the present negotiation with Lebanon could insure security and peace there.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF NORMALIZATION OF SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS MARKED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 18, 16 Sep 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Wang Taiping [3769 3141 1627]: The Tenth Anniversary of the Normalization of Sino-Japanese Relations"]

[Text] Time has slipped by and it is the tenth anniversary of the normalization of relations between China and Japan. On 29 September 1972, the governments of China and Japan issued a joint communique implementing normalized relations between the two nations. Six years later, in August of 1978, the two governments signed a treaty of peace and friendship. The issuance of the joint communique and the signing of the treaty of peace and friendship marked the beginning of a new stage of development in the relations between the two nations. This carries special importance for the peace and stability of Asia and of the world.

Developments and Results

In these 10 years, China and Japan have achieved tremendous results in establishing peaceful and friendly political relations and developing economic relations based on equality and mutual benefit.

Since establishing relations, leaders of the two nations have exchanged visits several times; consultation and routine contacts between government departments of the two nations have increased daily; intercourse between government officials and friendship between the two peoples have also increased daily; and cultural and educational exchanges between the two nations have developed rapidly.

Peaceful and friendly political relations have forcefully hastened and promoted economic relations based on equality and mutual benefit. During these 10 years, the two governments have signed a series of agreements relating to trade, aviation, shipping, fishing, trademarks and science and technology; the two nations have opened broad channels and varied forms of economic and trade relations; and the volume of trade between the two nations has soared, reaching 10 billion U. S. dollars in 1981--10 times what it was when relations were established. China's trade with Japan represents one fourth of China's total foreign trade. China and Japan have also signed a long-term trade agreement in effect through 1990 which

stipulates that the total volume of exports from each side will reach 20 to 30 billion, opening vast vistas for cooperation in developing energy resources and for establishing economic cooperation and technical exchanges. For several years now, China and Japan have reached agreements under which Japan's Import Export Bank has made loans totaling approximately 2 billion U. S. dollars in China for use in developing the Bohai oil fields and in opening 7 coal mines; and under which the Japanese government has made overseas economic cooperation fund loans to the Chinese government of approximately 1.5 billion U. S. dollars for use in constructing 3 rail lines, 2 ports and a hydroelectric station--a part of which was first to be used to continue work on the first leg of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Mill project and on the Daqing Petrochemical project. Plans for developing the Sanjiang Plain in the Northeast are now being studied. In addition to this, technical cooperation between the two sides in areas such as railroad modernization, mineral exploration, telecommunications and hydroelectric generation has developed steadily.

Joint Efforts

Twenty-three years passed from the time that new China was established until diplomatic relations were restored between China and Japan, and it was another 6 years before a treaty of peace and friendship was signed. It has not been easy to bring about the friendly and cooperative relations that presently exist.

First, these relations are the rich fruit produced through the long struggle of the peoples of the two nations. Since China was established, our nation has consistently and actively worked to develop friendly relations, including trade relations, with the Japanese people, and, in keeping with the principle of striving to establish normal diplomatic relations with all nations that were willing to coexist peacefully, has put forth great effort toward improving Sino-Japanese relations and securing the normalization of diplomatic relations. Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou devoted a great deal of energy to this effort.

In order to get along on friendly terms with Japan, the Chinese people have drawn distinctions between the small number of Japanese militarist elements and the broad Japanese people; China has even treated with respect those who have repented their past actions in invading China in the past and has dealt as friends with those among them who have since taken part in friendly activities involving the two nations. Although Japan launched an invasion of China which resulted in tens of thousands of deaths and casualties among the Chinese people and which caused several billion U. S. dollars worth of material damage, China of her own accord dropped demands for war reparations at the time relations were established. This created favorable conditions for developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations.

And the Chinese people will not forget the long struggle carried out by the Japanese people to achieve friendship between China and Japan. As soon as new China had been born, people at all levels in Japan began launching

movements in support of Sino-Japanese friendship, the scope of which steadily increased until they had spread throughout the entire Japanese island chain during the sixties. Before relations between the two nations had been normalized, the opposition parties, people from all areas of society and some far-sighted politicians within the LDP stood up to the pressure, overcame all obstacles and difficulties and campaigned for the development of Sino-Japanese friendship and a speed up in the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, making tremendous efforts. Today, the calls of the Japanese people for the consolidation and further development of Sino-Japanese friendship are louder than ever. On the one hand, these calls are adding bricks and tiles to the mansion of friendship between the two nations and, on the other hand, they criticize and struggle against activities that do harm to or are not of benefit to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship. We can see this clearly in the serious attitude adopted by knowledgeable persons within Japan today toward the matter of approving textbooks. This is further proof that the unity and friendship of the Chinese and the Japanese peoples is the basic guarantee of the smooth development of relations between the two nations.

The development of normal diplomatic and friendly cooperative relations between China and Japan has been founded on the adherence by the two governments to the basic principles contained in the joint communique and the treaty of peace and friendship. The "communique" and the "treaty" both clearly indicate the basic principles which are to guide relations between China and Japan. These documents stress that relations between the two nations are to be built upon the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

According to these basic principles, the Japanese government recognized that there is only one China, that Taiwan is a part of China and that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole, legitimate government of China. At the time that relations were established with China, the government of Japan announced that it was breaking "diplomatic relations" with Taiwan and breaking off all official contacts with representatives of Taiwan, and also that it was terminating the "Japan-Taiwan Treaty."

On the foundation of the communique announcing the establishment of relations, the governments of the two nations, at the time the treaty was concluded, also jointly announced that: neither side would seek hegemony in Asia or the Pacific area or in any other area and further would oppose efforts by any other nation or bloc of nations to establish such hegemony. First is the self-restraint of the Chinese and Japanese governments in jointly accepting the duty not to seek hegemony, and, at the same time, there is opposition to attempts by any other nation or bloc of nations to seek such hegemony.

Japan's acceptance of responsibility for her invasion is also a tremendous principle which was included in the joint communique. The communique states: "The Japanese side keenly feels the responsibility of the Japanese nation for the tremendous damage done to the Chinese people during the war, and expresses profound remorse."

A General Countercurrent

At the time relations were established, leaders of both nation's also stressed the 'desire to adhere to the spirit of "always being true in word and resolute in deed" in carrying out and defending the aforementioned principles. But, in the most recent period, certain people within Japan have perpetrated a series of actions which have caused indignation in the people's of the two nations. This must serve as a serious warning to us:

For example, the Ministry of Education examined and approved textbooks deliberately intending to distort the facts of the invasion of China, to disclaim militarist criminal responsibility and to deceive the Japanese people.

And for example, today at the time of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of relations, Japan suddenly has dispatched several important persons to take part in activities in Taiwan, and some within Japan have raised a cry to "restore relations between Japan and Taiwan," deliberately intending to establish "two China's."

And also, when the Chinese and Japanese peoples strongly opposed the distorting of the invasion of China and the beautifying of militarism by Japan's Ministry of Education, Japan brought out the monstrosly absurd plans to establish a so called "Monument to the National Establishment of Manchuguo," an attempt to recall the spirit of the "illegitimate Manchuguo."

We must point out that each of the aforementioned actions was in violation of the principles in the communique announcing the establishment of relations between China and Japan and the treaty of peace and friendship, and also runs counter to the desire for lasting friendship between the peoples of China and Japan.

Of course, the aforementioned things, as well as other things, that have recently happened in Japan and which have not enhanced Sino-Japanese friendship are not yet a main current in the relations between the two nations. But this is a trend worth watching. If we allow it to go on, it will greatly damage relations between the two countries. The Chinese and Japanese peoples who have fallen victim to Japanese militarism in the past and who cherish friendly relations have the right to make stern demands of the Japanese government to stop this countercurrent.

Continue to Move Ahead

The extraordinary developments of the last 10 years make it clear that friendly relations between China and Japan have a deep, mass, historical foundation. Conditions for the continued development of friendly relations between China and Japan still exist:

The peoples of the two nations have a long-standing traditional friendship. The people of both nations want friendship and unity and strongly hope for friendship and cooperation between the two nations; in these two years,

relations between the two nations have laid a firm material foundation for developments in every area and rich experience has been gained; China and Japan are separated by a small expanse of water and, each having its own advantages and disadvantages, are able to complement each other, each supplying what the other lacks, and to carry out economic, commercial, cultural and technological exchanges covering vast areas, and all this is beneficial to the continued development of friendly relations; and international developments are also providing incentive and opportunity to increase friendly Sino-Japanese cooperation and joint efforts to protect Asia and world peace.

Earlier, Premier Zhao visited Japan, spoke of the three principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-term stability," and received a warm response from the Japanese side, with both sides expressing the desire to establish stable, lasting, friendly and cooperative relations. It goes without saying that this will require further practical efforts by both sides, and a first condition must be that both sides adhere to the principles in the communique announcing the establishment of relations and truly carry out the provisions of the treaty of peace and friendship. In order to see to it that China and Japan establish a relationship as friendly neighbors that lasts, China will, as always, adopt a positive attitude and she hopes that the Japanese side can also seriously accept its corresponding responsibility.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

STORMY SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OBSERVATION POST] in Chinese No 10, 20 Oct 82 pp 38-39

[Article by Ji Dong [4764 2639]: "Ten Years of Diplomatic Relations--Stormy Seas"]

[Text] The people of China and Japan joyously celebrated the tenth anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two nations. Beijing has just seen off Japan's Prime Minister Suzuki who was visiting China to commemorate the occasion. But just prior to this, the Chinese and Japanese peoples had jointly fought a "battle of words" with forces plotting to restore Japanese militarism over the matter of Japan's Ministry of Education revising textbooks.

If, prior to this, people--especially the young who did not experience WWII--did not fully comprehend the significance of the line "the people of China and Japan want a lasting friendship," then, after two months of repetition, they have found that this slogan has taken on new meaning for them: we must cherish this friendship and protect it as one protects his eye, allowing absolutely nothing to pollute or harm it. It truly has not come about easily! We absolutely must not allow the invasion and war which brought catastrophe upon the Chinese and Japanese peoples to be repeated!

In reference to Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to China, if it were not for the strong unity of the people's of China and Japan in adopting a united front to attack the attempts to restore Japanese militarist might and destroy the Sino-Japanese friendship, then it would have been difficult to be sure of the smooth completion of this visit. Only through this struggle were friendly and cooperative Sino-Japanese relations able to continue their healthy development. We can clearly see from this struggle that, on the one hand, there exists in Japan today forces whose plans run counter to the tide of history, and that, although small in number, they cannot be ignored; and, on the other hand, that people from all levels of Japanese society who have had their fill of the catastrophes brought on by the invasion of China, including knowledgeable persons within the Liberal Democratic Party, intensely oppose a revival of militarist might and firmly support friendship with China and other Asian nations and people. In comparison, the latter is the main current, a main current many times stronger than the former current.

Lets take the Japanese media as an example. On 15 August of this year, the 37th anniversary of the unconditional surrender of Japan, in articles commemorating "August 15" in 5 of the 6 major Japanese newspapers--MEIRI XINWEN [DAILY NEWS], RIBEN JINGJI XINWEN [JAPAN ECONOMIC NEWS], DONGJING XINWEN [TOKYO NEWS], DUMAI XINWEN [DUMAI NEWS], and CHAORI XINWEN [MORNING NEWS]--people were urged not to forget the tremendous disaster Japanese militarism brought upon the people of Asia and Japan and were called on to learn the lessons of history well and not allow Japan to repeat past mistakes. Only one paper sang an opposing tune--CHANJING XINWEN [PRODUCTION NEWS].

The common people of Japan are of one mind in wanting to maintain a lasting friendship with the Chinese people. They had no responsibility for the past war, but rather were also victims of the invasion. Even if they were coerced to varying degrees into being tools of those who did the damage during the war, they feel deep remorse. Three years ago, I was in the home of a "young Japanese lady," Miss Jianmei Suizi [8554 5019 4482 1311] who once was saved from the heat of battle by our Eighth Route Army and I saw many letters written to her by Japanese, the majority of whom had been soldiers in the Japanese invasion troops before the war or were men who had served with her father in the "North China Communications Company" under the command of the Japanese army. In their letters, they expressed this remorse to varying degrees. Some wrote that, in comparing the cruelty of the Japanese army with the humanity of the Chinese people and the Eighth Route Army, they felt more deeply the guilt of Japanese militarism. Some people asked her to offer their apologies to the Chinese people when she visited China and to say that the Japanese people want to be lasting friends of the Chinese people.

In the end, only on the foundation of a thorough critical examination of its past could the Japanese government reestablish normal relations with the nations of Southeast Asia and with China.

But why did the matter of the Ministry of Education distorting textbooks arise this summer?

This was not a sudden, isolated incident. In recent years, a portion of Japan's people have become increasingly intoxicated with the attainment of "economic superpower" status, and the notion of critically examining the past gradually disappeared, while the scheme of restoring militarist might begin to wriggle forward.

In the Japan of today, in addition to the main current of staunch opposition to Japan again taking the bankrupt road of militarism, there truly exists a minor current (or call it a hidden current) running counter to history which stubbornly wants Japan to follow the old road. And revising the textbooks was but a part of this movement.

This struggle over which path Japan will ultimately follow has gone on since the end of the war, and has not begun in recent days. Just after the war, America because of its own political needs and its need for the support

of the allied armies, laid seige to the political and economic foundations of Japanese militarism, but not long after, because of changes in the Asian situation and the requirements of its foolish plan to establish hegemony in the world, it turned around in support of Japan. Beginning in 1948, a large number of war criminals, including those who had been sentenced for war crimes of the first magnitude, and persons who had been removed from public office were one by one released and restored to public office, and many people became members of the Diet or returned to important posts in the government. Although there were those among them who had learned their lesson from the military defeat, there were some who persisted in maintaining a militarist viewpoint and who formed a clique, continually scheming to change Japan's political direction.

Since the early fifties, right wing organizations made up of those released or those who fled underground after the war and their leaders began in succession activities anew and, moreover, obtained support from political and financial circles to develop forces and to increase the "strength of activities carried on outside of the Diet" by right wing politicians.

These right wing forces, both old and new, have never lost their ambitious desire for Taiwan. Before China and Japan restored diplomatic relations, they used every means to obstruct the restoration of normal state relations between them. After relations were restored, they continued to carry out schemes to fabricate "two Chinas," planning to sabotage the peaceful, friendly relations which had already been established.

The trouble this year was not the first involving the distortion of textbooks. As early as 1955 a document of a seemingly official nature entitled "Worrisome Textbooks" was published, calling for changes in the record of the "mainland invasion" found in Japanese textbooks and opposing textbooks which "applaud the defeat of the Japanese army." This first case of textbook revision became a "failed bill" when it was rejected by the Diet in 1956. During 1962-63, the Ministry of Education went about preparing to establish a "morals" course advocating a "return to the pre-war 'policy of cultivating people'," but this also failed. This year's attempt was the third.

During this unsettled period of textbook revision, we have also seen the incident in which Japanese government officials paid homage to the so called "Divine National Tranquility Society" of the "brave departed who died for the nation," the incident in which a memorial to the illegitimate "Manchuguo" was established, the case in which revision of the post-war peace constitution was once again raised, etc. We can see that in the last few years there has been a trend toward an increase in the activities of Japan's right wing forces, and that this trend is in accord with the tendencies of certain of Japan's political figures who urge a "return to the pre-war" political swing to the right. Because of this, it carries great danger for Japan politically.

This situation has profound social and historical roots. First, Japan has already become an economic superpower, has assumed a decisive position in the capitalist world economy and is now planning to play the role of a

political superpower in international politics. And certain parties in production circles with ties to the munitions industry have reintroduced the notion of using "military superpower" status to back up the "political superpower" role. In this way, the notions of "affirming the past" and "affirming the pre-war era" held by a small number of those in political and production circles appear clearly.

In recent years, because of increasing turbulence on the international scene and an increase in Soviet military activity in Asia and on the seas near Japan, the Japanese people have become more concerned. The right wing forces have taken advantage of this to peddle their militarist goods.

But the Japanese people have been alerted to the schemes of these people. And their reaction has been intense. They are in the process of firmly blocking this countercurrent. And the peoples of every nation in Asia have also been very sensitive to Japan's sorties down this road.

Japanese authorities also know that if they allow right wing forces in Japan today willfully to alter the course of Japan's future, then Japan would immediately become the orphan of Asia and that this would be extremely bad for Japan.

Continually warning of an eliminating the damage and interference of right wing forces in Japan and working hard to establish peaceful and friendly, equal and mutually beneficial and lasting and stable relations between China and Japan are two sides of the same matter. The historical tide of which the strong desire on the part of the peoples of China and Japan for lasting friendship is a part cannot be stemmed by this small band of right wing forces.

9705

CSO: 4005/275

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PIERCE FIGHTING NEAR THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

OW160020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 January (XINHUA)--For more than 20 days patriotic Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese forces under the democratic Kampuchean coalition government have been fighting fiercely to counter Vietnamese mopping-up operations around Yeang Dangkum along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

More than 2,000 Vietnamese troops, equipped with Soviet-made T-54 tanks, armored personnel carriers, 130 mm artillery and lethal gas, are trying to wipe out all the resistance forces in the region.

Yeang Dangkum, 20 kilometers northwest of Poipet in Western Kampuchea, was a Vietnamese artillery base and of strategic importance. It was from there that Vietnamese troops started mopping-up Kampuchean resistance forces.

To smash the Vietnamese and to defend the anti-Vietnamese base areas, Kampuchean patriotic forces captured Yeang Dangkum at the end of last year. They killed 22 Vietnamese troops, captured 20 tons of ammunition and military supplies, the rest of the Vietnamese took to their heels.

Moreover, the Kampuchean forces also drove the Vietnamese out of the villages of Seng Preah, east of Yeang Dangkum, and forced them to retreat to village Nimit.

After several days of rest and reorganization, the Vietnamese renewed their mopping-up operations 5 January against places controlled by the patriotic armed forces such as Yeang Dangkum.

About 600 soldiers of the resistance forces smashed one after another the Vietnamese operations with light weapons. The Vietnamese troops, however, used toxic gases during the fighting and some of the soldiers of the patriotic armed forces were killed or put out of action. Despite this, Yeang Dangkum is now still in the hands of the patriotic armed forces.

At the same time, the patriotic armed forces in other areas also increased their attacks against the Vietnamese as concerted actions of the anti-Vietnamese mopping-up operations on the Yeang Dangkum battlefield.

On 6 January, the democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas also attacked Vietnamese troops in the southwestern party of Battambang Province, annihilating a number of enemy forces.

It should be noted that during the fighting in Yeng Dangkum, the Vietnmaese troops bombarded villages in Thai territory several times and attacked Thai frontier troops.

The fighting in Yeng Dangkum is now still going on. The world public opinion is focused on the development of the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai borders.

CSO: 4000/55

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS ON NON-ALIGNED, KAMPUCHEA

OW182018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] New Delhi, 18 January (XINHUA)--Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister, today called for forging a link between the developed and developing nations as a means of solving the present economic crisis facing the West.

The economic crisis in the West is not yet over and the worst is still to come, he told a press conference here this afternoon at the end of his 4-day official visit to India.

Tindemans said the best means of fighting this tendency is to improve trade relations.

He also spoke of the important role of the non-aligned movement during the present crucial juncture in international relations.

Non-alignment, he said, can play an effective role in reducing tensions through improvement of East-West relations as well as through North-South dialogue. He held that the non-aligned movement can have a great influence on world peace and the North-South issues if it can work unitedly. He wished the forthcoming 7th Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi a great success.

On the Kampuchean issue, Tindemans said that Belgium is in favour of a coalition government in Kampuchea and has made this explicit when it accepted the offer in 1981 to become vice-president of the ad hoc committee on Kampuchea, within the framework of the United Nations. It is up to the non-aligned movement to make a decision on the issue of Kampuchean representation, though his country is opposed to the Heng Samrin regime, he said.

Tindemans met with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi today and had talks with the Indian finance and other ministers. He said there could be cooperation between India and Belgium in the field of economy, science and technology.

During his visit, the two countries signed an agreement on a rs. 70 million loan to India for 1982-83. The loan will be interest-free and be repaid over a period of 30 years.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EX-AFGHAN GENERAL NOTES HEAVY SOVIET CASUALTIES

OW171634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Islamabad, 17 January (XINHUA)--Kabul Army hospitals are packed with wounded Soviet and Afghan soldiers and in dire need of blood, retired Afghan Major General Naik Mohammad Aziz said in the Pakistan border town of Peshawar today.

In 1979, the Afghan Defense Ministry relieved Aziz, 55, of his job as president of the Medical Academy of Afghanistan. He defected from the Afghan capital and arrived in Pakistan with his family 3 years ago.

He told a news conference there are three military hospitals in Kabul, all controlled by the Russians. These hospitals are faced with a shortage of medicine because supplies to Kabul are often intercepted by resistance forces, he said.

In order to meet the dire need for blood, Aziz said, the Soviet occupation troops employed various means to fill their decreasing reserves. They forced Afghan soldiers, school teachers and students to donate blood, he said.

In addition, Aziz said Soviet troops use chemical weapons to kill Afghan civilians. He said 3 months ago several dozen people in Lowgar Province, south of Kabul, hid themselves in underground irrigation canals to evade forced military service. They were killed in a chemical bomb explosion, he said.

CSO: 4000/55

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' REVIEWS EL SALVADOR ARMY MUTINY

OW140954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 January (XINHUA)--The 6-day mutiny by Colonel Ochoa has reflected the deep contradictions within El Salvador's ruling group, the military in particular.

Ochoa, military commander of the northern province of Cabanas, launched a mutiny on 6 January with some 1,100 troops under his command to demand Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia's resignation. This took place in the wake of his refusal to become military attache in the Salvadoran Embassy in Uruguay as ordered by the defense minister. He considered this as "diplomatic exile."

The mutiny, the first after 3 years of civil war, prompted provisional President Alvaro Magana to meet military commanders several times for emergency consultations which had little result.

On 10 January, 28 commanders in the country signed a communique denouncing the mutiny. But the signers did not include the air force Commander Rafael Bustillo and the commander of the first infantry brigade stationed in the capital Adolfo Blandon.

On the same day, Defence Minister Garcia said that the mutiny "is an abortive coup politically manipulated by some people."

Ochoa then flew to the capital to meet the supreme authorities. On 12 January, provisional President Magana announced that the mutiny had been resolved, that the colonel would leave his military post in Cabanas but would not go to Uruguay as military attache.

Western news agencies reported that Ochoa was known as a tough commander in the war against the guerrillas, and his mutiny was supported by the Nationalist Republican Alliance (arena) led by ultra-rightist constituent Assembly Speaker Roberto d'Abuissou. Ruben Zamora, a leader of the opposition democratic revolutionary front, said the mutiny was a contention between the "moderate-rightists" and the "ultra-rightists."

The differences among various political groups within the government were reflected in their reactions to a proposal by the guerrillas last October for direct dialogues with the government, the proposal was repeatedly rejected by the government.

Fearing that government leaders might be pressed to make contacts with the guerrillas, the ultra-rightists plotted the coup. Last November, however, Garcia launched a relatively large-scale purge in the armed forces as a pre-emptive action against a coup. Analysts believed that Ochoa's transference was probably an extension of the purge.

The "Venceremos" radio of the guerrillas pointed out that Ochoa's mutiny was the result of the rivalry among the rightists, a reflection of the deep differences within the government troops.

Although the United States closely followed the mutiny, it was guarded in its statements, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador reportedly took part in the consultations held by the Salvadoran president and high-ranking military leaders, but refrained from making any public statements. A UPI report said, "if Ochoa's rebellion led to an open rightist government, the development would seriously threaten continued American aid." As the aid is vital to the Salvadoran authorities, both the Salvadoran and U.S. Governments did not wish to see any unexpected turns in El Salvador's internal situation at this critical moment. The suppression of Ochoa's rebellion, however, met the needs of both sides.

CSO: 4000/55

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ON FALKLANDS

OW041744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 January (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari today said the recovery on the Malvinas Islands (Falklands) is "a national goal" transcending all party differences.

In a radio and television address to the nation to mark the 150th anniversary of the British occupation of the islands, he reaffirmed Argentina's determination "to regain full and legitimate sovereignty."

"Argentina never accepted this violation of its territorial integrity," he said, adding Argentina "has consistently claimed sovereignty over the usurped islands."

Aguirre Lanari said the recently adopted resolution at the United Nations General Assembly showed international support for Argentina. He said he hoped Britain would implement the resolution and negotiate with Argentina with sincerity and frankness.

The Argentine Government called on people to remember the war dead and interrupted nationwide broadcasting for one minute for this purpose.

Various kinds of activities were held here and in other places of the country, with participants from all walks of life, to denounce British occupation and reaffirm Argentina's determination to recover its sovereignty over the islands.

The Institute of Malvinas Islands and Austral Territory of Argentina issued a declaration calling for unified support for the actions to recover sovereignty over the Austral Islands.

The popular commission for the defense of sovereignty in the Malvinas and the center of volunteers for the defense of the motherland both held rallies to denounce British occupation of the Malvinas.

Some politicians, journalists and trade union leaders issued a joint statement entitled "150 years of usurpation," declaring that the Malvinas war has not ended and that Argentina has the right to recover the islands in a way it considers appropriate. Argentine representatives in the United Nations and the organization of American states reaffirmed Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

CSO: 4000/55

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OPPOSITION ACCUSES THATCHER OF UNDERMINING POUND

OW120402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] London, 11 January (XINHUA)--Britain's main commercial banks this afternoon raised their interest rates to support the weak pound sterling.

Four major banks announced that they are raising their basic interest rates one point to 11 percent. This increase is the second one-point rise in less than 2 months forced by the plight of the pound.

Observers here said that today's bank move would be a blow to the Conservative Party government which has been looking to lower interest rates to fuel the economy and also help bring down the consumer price index.

The confederation of British industry, Britain's biggest employers organization, pointed out that the move "will add two hundred million pounds to industry's costs in a full year."

The pound fell to 1.5595 against the dollar earlier today--a 12 percent depreciation in 2 months and a level close to the record low level of 1.5550 dollars in October 1976.

The sterling also fell against other major currencies, hitting 3.678 West German marks earlier today, its lowest level against the mark since January 1979.

Analysts in London have attributed the weakness of the pound to uncertainty over the timing of a general election and to speculation that oil prices might fall.

Political opponents of the British Government today accused Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher of undermining the pound by making a pre-election visit to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, where she arrived 4 days ago.

The main opposition Labour Party has claimed that the sterling would be further devalued if the Conservatives come to power.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THATCHER RETURNS TO LONDON FROM FALKLAND ISLANDS

OW132339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] London, 13 January (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher returned here today after a 5-day visit to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

The prime minister, who drove from the airport directly to her office in Downing Street is expected to act swiftly on the criticism of her economic policy and speculation about the timing of a general election, which has caused nervousness in the London financial market.

The main opposition Labour Party yesterday called for an emergency debate in Parliament next week on the recent dramatic fall of the pound sterling.

During her stay in Falkland Islands, Mrs Thatcher reportedly visited military installations and battlefields of last year's war with Argentina, paid tribute at war graves, toured remote settlements and talked to islanders.

During the visit, she reiterated her rejection of proposals for negotiations with Argentina on the sovereignty of the islands, saying that Britain will defend them for a very, very long time.

Argentina protested Mrs Thatcher's visit, calling it a new act of provocation and a typical act of British colonial arrogance.

Mrs Thatcher's critics at home also described her trip as an attempt to drum up support for her Conservative Party before the next general election.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CANADA'S TRUDEAU COMMENTS ON JAPAN'S ROLE IN ASIA

OW181650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 18 January (XINHUA)--Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said that some of the ASEAN states are worried about Japan's military expanding beyond its defense needs.

In his meeting with reporters at the Japan National Press Club yesterday afternoon, Trudeau said some ASEAN states "recognize that Japan should at least arm itself to improve its capability of defending itself and the immediate neighboring area, (although) there is some concern over the arrangement beyond that."

In response to a question, Trudeau said it was his hope that Japan would maintain close ties with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member states and continue its consultations with them, and that Japan would more actively voice, as a Pacific state, its views on such issues as nuclear weapons, and the reduction of medium-range nuclear capabilities in Europe.

Trudeau held talks with his Japanese counterpart Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday morning. Both sides reportedly believed that there is a need, in their relations with the Soviet Union, for Western nations to reach agreement on a common long-term practical policy. In addition, the leaders said the nations should act together to convince U.S. politicians not to pass the congressional bill on protectionism, to preserve free trade. The two sides decided to strengthen cultural, as well as political and economic, exchanges.

Trudeau arrived here 16 January after visiting Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. He is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/55

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GANDHI PARTY SUFFERS DEFEAT IN STATE ELECTIONS

OWO71214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] New Delhi, 7 January (XINHUA)--India's ruling party, the congress (I), suffered a defeat in the elections of state assemblies of two southern states, Andhra and Karnataka, according to election results declared this morning.

The defeat was a big shock to the ruling party since the two states were its strongholds. It had never lost elections in these two states. Mrs Indira Gandhi, the leader of the party, had personally led the campaign in the two states for more than 2 weeks.

The elections were held on 5 January.

The Sanjay Vichar Manch Party of Mrs Maneka Gandhi, daughter-in-law of Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, made its debut in politics when its candidate won a seat in the Andhra Assembly elections by defeating his congress (I) rival.

In Andhra state, a newly-established party, Telugu Desam (Telugu Party), won 165 seats in the 294-seat assembly. I.C. Karnataka, the Janata-ranga front won more seats than the congress (I). The congress (I) state government collapsed with the defeat of the chief-minister and some of his ministerial colleagues.

In Tripura state, where the State Assembly election was also held on 5 January, the left front led by the Communist Party of India (M) retained power by an absolute majority.

Four persons were reportedly killed and more than 100 injured in Andra where several incidents of violence broke out during the election. Similar incidents also occurred in Karnataka.

CSO: 4000/55

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEXICAN PARTY LEADERS SAYS PRC VISIT FRUITFUL

OW121118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 January (XINHUA)--General Secretary Pablo Gomez of the Mexican Unified Socialist Party said here today that the party delegation's visit in Beijing was fruitful.

In an interview with Chinese reporters before flying to Shanghai, Gomez, who is visiting China at the head of the delegation, said that during the visit, formal relations had been established between his party and the Chinese Communist Party and that close ties were forged between leaders of the two parties through these discussions.

"These have laid a good foundation for future development of relations between the two parties," he said.

Gomez said that both parties are now working hard to expand their relations to other workers' parties under the principles of equality and mutual respect.

Discussing prospects for relations between the two parties, Gomez said that more visits will be exchanged in the future for in-depth discussions. He said that invitations had been extended to the Chinese Communist Party to attend the Mexican party's national congress and other major activities. He expressed the conviction that there would be sound development in the relations between the two parties.

CSO: 4000/55

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPAIN'S KING TELLS ARMED FORCES TO RESPECT DEMOCRACY

OW062008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 January (XINHUA)--King Juan Carlos of Spain has called on the armed forces to respect the people's will and defend the process of democracy and the constitution, according to reports from Madrid.

In a message yesterday, Carlos asked the armed forces "to form a strong and solid block" within Spanish society to overcome national problems.

He said such a block should not be an isolated one, but one "that is completely integrated into the nation."

"Let us all unite without malice because this is the only way we will be able to overcome our problems," he said.

Spain began to move onto the path leading to democracy after the death of Francisco Franco in 1975. However, the right-wing army men have repeatedly plotted to undermine the process of democracy. Since the socialists won an overwhelming majority in Parliament last October, the attitude of Spain's armed forces towards the new socialist government of Premier Felipe Gonzalez has been a question foremost in the mind of the Spanish people.

Referring to the socialist victory in general elections last year, the king said it is necessary to "recognize the enormous weight of the reality of the will of our fellow citizens."

Carlos urged the armed forces to "respect and defend" the constitution. But, "to crush the liberties of a democratic society in the name of any idea which sets itself above them leads directly to tyranny," he added.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA,' 'RENMIN RIBAO' INTERVIEW SFRY'S DIZDAREVIC

OW112033 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 January (XINHUA)--Yugoslav Federal Assembly president [title as received] Raif Dizdarevic declared that his country would firmly follow the domestic and foreign policies charted by Comrade Tito.

He made the remark during his talk to the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondent Huang Binjun and XINHUA correspondents Shen Yiming and Yang Chengming before his departure on visits to China and other Asian countries.

He said that Yugoslavia follows a "totally independent and non-aligned policy." "Yugoslavia respects the principles of non-alignment, which means first of all full respect for freedom and independence of all peoples and countries, the full equality in international relations, the principle that the people of every country have the right to decide their own policies for domestic development and foreign policy and opposing any form of domination and interference in other country's internal affairs."

Referring to the 7th Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries to be held in New Delhi this year, he said, "we are now making preparations for attending this meeting and ready to make our contributions for the realization of the goals of the conference--the relaxation of the tense situation harmful to peace, the democratization of international relations and the development of equal international economic cooperation."

He noted that his country would particularly try to resolve the major problems in the field of international economic relations. These problems were caused by the inequality of international economic relations. Facts at present are: the existence of a very deep gap between the developed and developing countries which is the cause of serious tense situation in the world and the great turmoil in the world economic relations. If the world still cannot understand the necessity of solving this problem, it is facing a danger of still greater turmoil. The characteristic of the present-day world is the ever deepening world economic crisis, the stagnation in the developed countries and the increase of their unemployment. The debts of the developing countries has increased drastically, reaching 640 billion dollars now. This is not only a problem of the developing countries, but also of the developed countries and of the world. Therefore the world should find a solution to this problem.

Referring to the Kampuchea question, the president said, "there could be no stability in southeast Asia, if this question is not solved on the principles of full respect to the Kampuchean people's right to freedom and independence and their right to decide their own internal development and international positions, withdrawal of foreign troops from that country (which is a pre-condition for the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny). Yugoslavia's stand on this question is constant."

Referring to the major tasks Yugoslavia is facing, he said, "the basis for the policies we are pursuing this year is first of all the continued development of the socialist self-management and democratic system, and through this system, the continued strengthening of the workers' direct right to decide all problems concerning social reproduction. These goals can be realized only when they become the goals of the Yugoslav laborers and citizens and when the laborers and citizens are willing to actively fight for the complete realization of these goals."

He said, "this year we particularly need to stabilize the economic situation, continue to narrow the margin of inflation and control consumption to the limit that we can create. This year we will have to make certain sacrifices in our standard of living. As you know, our laborers and citizens have accepted the policy of economic stabilization, accepted all the targets set by this year's policy including certain sacrifices in the standard of living. Investment will also be limited within our practical possibilities with priorities giving the most urgently needed items, such as power, grain production and other sectors that can increase the country's export and can solve the major problems in the country's international relations."

He pointed out, "the starting point of all our efforts, the point that we have stuck to since the 1941 uprising, is the reliance on our own strength, full confidence in our own strength and mobilizing the working class and laborers. Certainly, under the fundamental principle, we will seek cooperation with our partners with a view to getting some supplements than can help stabilize the economy and bring about a healthy development of the economy."

Comrade Dizdarevic has twice visited China, once in 1957 and in 1975. He expressed great pleasure in the anticipation of his visit to China by the delegation of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly at a time when friendship and cooperation between the two countries is developing steadily. He said that this visit would further strengthen the relations and mutual understanding between the two countries.

The two sides will also exchange views on international issues of common concern.

He expressed the conviction that this visit would develop the relations between the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia and the Chinese People's Congress.

He asked the Chinese correspondents to convey the best wishes of the entire Yugoslav laborers and citizens and their assembly to the Chinese people.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZAMBIA'S MUNDIA URGES ENERGY DIVERSIFICATION

OW190354 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, 18 January (XINHUA)--Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia today urged non-oil producing African countries to substitute oil with coal and solar energy.

Opening a week-long workshop here on industrial energy conservation and management, Mundia said African states should adopt cost-effective methods of production and conservation so that energy will be cheaper and used more effectively.

The workshop is sponsored by the UN Industrial Development Organization, the Organization of African Unity and Zambia's Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications. It will work out a program for the better use of existing energy resources in Africa and discuss the possible use of renewable energy sources.

The Zambian prime minister reminded those at the workshop that the energy crisis is not over yet.

Zambia, he said, imported 731,000 tons of oil for 72 million kwachas (about 67 million U.S. dollars) in 1976. But in 1981 the country paid 200 million kwachas (186 million dollars) to import 683,000 tons.

Mundia talked about an OAU resolution in 1980 on the effective development and use of energy resources in Africa, saying the conservation of energy, particularly oil, and increased development of indigenous energy sources are the two ways to carry out the resolution.

The workshop is attended by representatives from more than 10 African countries, OAU and the African Institute of higher technical training and research in Nairobi.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TRADE SANCTIONS EXTENDED AGAINST USSR--Brussels, 23 December (XINHUA)--The European Community (EC) has decided to extend into 1983 the trade sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union last March. The decision, taken at the just-concluded EC's Council of Ministers meeting on a proposal submitted by EC's political committee which met in Copenhagen earlier this week, said that developments (in Afghanistan and particularly in Poland) did not justify the lifting of the measures taken against the Soviet Union. Minutes of the meetings, however, indicated that the participating foreign ministers will reassess the situation before the end of next February to see whether there are new developments to justify a modification of the decision. Last March, the European Council drew up a list of products, imports of which from the Soviet Union were to be cut by 25-50 percent. Since then, the listed products imported from the Soviet Union were reduced to 144 million ECUS (European currency unit) as against 448 ECUS in 1980. [Text] [OW240406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Dec 82]

END IRAN-IRAQ WAR--Islamabad, 30 December (XINHUA)--Secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Mr Habib Chatti today promised continued efforts to end the Iran-Iraq conflict. Talking to newsmen here this afternoon before his departure following a 3-day visit to Pakistan, Habib Chatti said efforts and actions would be continued irrespective of any results, these efforts will not stop and "we will continue our search for a peace solution." "We are always optimistic and hope that the new initiatives will help resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict," he added. Answering a question, the OIC secretary general said that the Afghanistan issue was discussed in depth at his meeting with Pakistan president and "we came to the conclusion that no major and decisive factors had emerged that could lead to a possible solution to the problem in the near future." He said OIC would continue its efforts to find a peaceful solution within the framework of the United Nations decisions on the issue, or directly discuss it with the Soviet Union if possible. [Text] [OW310422 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 31 Dec 82]

AFGHAN FIGHTERS ATTACK PRESIDENTIAL PALACE--Islamabad, 31 December (XINHUA)--The Afghan freedom fighters launched a surprise attack on a presidential palace in southern Kabul on 24 December in which 16 Soviet soldiers were killed and five tanks damaged, the agency Afghan press reported today. The presidential palace Qasr-i-chehal Satoon is one of the three presidential palaces in the Afghan capital, a venue of meetings of the Karmal regime. The freedom fighters

started their attack by opening rocket and machinegun fire at 10:00 PM five tanks outside the palace became the target of rocket launchers no sooner had the attack begun. The Soviet crew cropped the wrecked tanks and ran into the palace. Later, the tanks stationed inside exchanged shelling with the freedom fighters. Sporadic firing continued around the palace till the small hours of the following day when Soviet reinforcements rushed to the aid of the security force of the palace. During the assault, the resistance forces destroyed the security post at the main gate of the palace. Meanwhile, a report from Jalalabad said the Kabul-Jalalabad highway had been closed since 26 December. [Text] [OW311830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 31 Dec 82]

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS SUPPORTED--Rome, 31 December (XINHUA)--President Sandro Pertini, in a New Year's eve address to the nation today, expressed his support for the war of resistance by the Afgahn guerrillas. He said that the Italians are concerned about the Afghan problem and they fully support the Afghan guerrillas who are fighting against the Soviet aggressors. The president said that people are disturbed by the superpowers' arms race. He hoped that a thorough disarmament under control could be realised. After denouncing terrorism, the president said that Italians are suffering from other disasters, such as unemployment and rise of living expense. He called upon all government officials to solve these problems. [Text] [OW010946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 1 Jan 83]

MIDDLE EAST TRIP POSTPONED--London, 5 January (XINHUA)--British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym today called off his scheduled trip to the Middle East this month after the United Arab Emirates and Qatar had lined up with Saudi Arabia in refusing to receive him. A foreign office spokesman here confirmed that Pym's visit had been postponed because it was clear the timing "would not be propitious." Informed sources said that the United Arab Emirates and Qatar had indicated that Pym would not be welcome because of Britain's refusal to receive an Arab league delegation which included a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Observers here see the last move by the Arab countries as a deliberate show of displeasure over Britain's treatment of the Arab league mission and as an attempt to bring pressure onto the British Government to change its policy towards the PLO. [Text] [OW051905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 5 Jan 83]

HEROIN SMUGGLING INTO BRITAIN--London, 6 January (XINHUA)--Britain's customs and excise authorities seized 176 kilograms of heroin last year, a 230 percent increase over 1980. The heroin had a resale value of 28 million pounds sterling. A British chief customs officer warned yesterday that Britain was "sitting on a powder keg with a very short fuse" as far as heroin smuggling was concerned. Experts here have expressed concern over a "brush fire" escalation of heroin addiction in Britain. The purity of the heroin is reportedly much higher than usual on the black market. Only a switch from injecting to smoking or sniffing, has prevented a massive increase in deaths caused by overdoses. According to a government report published December drug addiction had increased rapidly in Britain over the past few years and there could be as many as 40,000 addicts throughout the country. [Text] [OW062105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 6 Jan 83]

ECONOMICATION ASKED TO BACK WAR--Baghdad, 6 January (XINHUA)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn today called on his people to cut down expenses and increase production to support the 27-month-old war with Iran and maintain the national rejuvenation. The call came in a television speech on the occasion of the 62th anniversary of the army day. Husayn who is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, said measures will be taken to cut down the government's expenditures and unnecessary educational spending and imports and to turn out more and better products to meet the needs of the people and the war. He said the enemy wants to cripple the Iraqi economy to weaken "our determination" to carry on the fight in an attempt to achieve the aims they can not achieve by other means. But the Iraqi people can surely defend their national economy and defeat the enemy, he said. [Text] [OW062118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 6 Jan 83]

JAPAN URGED TO OPEN MARKETS--Bonn, 5 January (XINHUA)--Ranking West German officials expressed their hope here today that Japan will take concrete steps to increase access to Japanese markets for European manufacturers so as to ease trade tensions with the European community. Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed this hope during their meetings with visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. During their talks, the chancellor stressed that the two countries have the responsibility to safeguard the freedom of trade. He said that West Germany will oppose the tendency of protectionism both in the European community and at the Western economic summit meetings. He hoped that Japan will take a positive stance on this issue. Genscher praised Japan for its efforts to lower tariffs and remove trade barriers. Abe agreed that Japan will trade with the common market fairly. The two foreign ministers insisted that the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on limitation of medium range missiles should not bring about this outcome: the Soviet Union does not reduce its medium-range nuclear missiles but only moves them to Asian regions. Abe arrived here last night following his visit to Brussels and London. [Text] [OW061248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 6 Jan 83]

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED--Bonn, 7 January (XINHUA)--President Karl Carstens today dissolved the Bundestag (parliament) and called for general elections on 6 March. In a televised speech, Carstens said he made the decision because "there is no longer a working majority in parliament to support government policy." The president urged political parties to take a realistic and fair approach in their campaigns for the forthcoming general elections. The proposal for dissolving parliament was made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who managed to lose in a vote of no-confidence in mid-December to bring about early general elections. After receiving Carstens' decision, parliament President Richard Stuecklen said the current parliament will remain fully functional until a new one is elected. [Text] [OW081338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 8 Jan 83]

SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY RECEIVED--Bucharest, 11 January (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received Lawrence S. Eagleburger, special envoy of President Ronald Reagan and U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, in Predeal today, according to an AGERPRES report. During their meeting they reviewed the progress of Romanian-U.S. relations in various fields and express their desire to expand bilateral ties. The two sides exchanged views on the international situation and pointed out that a status of war or dispute between countries

should be settled through political means and negotiations. They also expressed their willingness to work for disarmament. [Text] [OW120404 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 12 Jan 83]

SEVENTH NONALIGNED SUMMIT--Belgrade, 12 January (XINHUA)--The presidency of Yugoslavia decided at a session here today the formation of the Yugoslav delegation to the 7th Summit of Non-aligned countries to be held in New Delhi on 7 to 11 March. The delegation will be headed by Petar Stambolic, president of the presidency, and include Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the presidency, and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs. [Text] [OW130318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 13 Jan 83]

SOLVING FALKLANDS ISSUE--Buenos Aires, 13 January (XINHUA)--President Reynaldo Bignone said Argentina will employ a "more appropriate" method to gain effective sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. He said in an exclusive interview with the newspaper LA NACION that what the government was able to do at present was to speed up its diplomatic efforts which he considered have registered positive results. He said that the cause of Malvinas is a national one. Argentina's claim of sovereignty over the islands has won consentaneous support from Latin American countries and also gained support within the non-aligned movement. LA NACION today quoted the president as saying that Argentina should participate in all kinds of international conferences or meetings which are conducive to its cause. He agreed to attend the Seventh Summit of the non-aligned movement to be held in New Delhi. [Text] [OW132347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 13 Jan 83]

BELGIAN MINISTER VISITS THAILAND--Bangkok, 14 January (XINHUA)--Belgium continues to support ASEAN member countries' efforts for finding a solution to the problem of Kampuchea, said visiting Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans at a press conference here today. Asked about Belgium's position on the Kampuchean problem, he told reporters there were no differences between his country and the five-member associat of southeast Asian nations on the problem. He called on Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and had talks with them earlier today. The Belgian foreign minister arrived here yesterday for a 3-day visit to Thailand. [Text] [OW150005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 14 Jan 83]

CHINESE COMMUNIST CONTACTS DENIED--The executive Yuan said Saturday that Saudi Arabia has denied reports of its contacts with the Chinese communists and assured the Republic of China of its continued friendship. In a written response to questions, the executive Yuan said that, under the leadership of King Husayn of Jordan, a seven-member team from the Missile East nations was sent to visit security council permanent member nations of the United Nations to solicit their support for an eight-point peace plan in the Middle East between Israel and the Arab nations. Also represented in the seven-member team were Morocco, Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in addition to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The executive Yuan said the seven-member Arab team arrived in Peking on 5 December. Prince [Al], Saud, foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, returned to his country the next day. All of the other members remained in Peking for further talks. According to the Republic of China Embassy in Riyadh, the Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs has categorically denied

reports of any secret contacts with the Chinese communists and assured the Republic of China of its continued friendly policy. [Text] [OW180641 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 16 Jan 83]

STRONGER NATO URGED--Ankara, 15 January (XINHUA)--Turkish Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken announced here today that NATO should go to the proposed disarmament talks with the Warsaw Pact "in balanced conditions to maintain the alliance interests, otherwise these talks cannot yield positive results." Bayulken said this in an interview with Turkey's ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY about the recent Soviet and Warsaw Pacts proposals. Bayulken added, "the Warsaw Pact is superior over NATO in both conventional and nuclear weapons." Referring to Turkish defense needs, Bayulken said, "we are determined to take great and efficient steps to expand our national defense industry." A tank modernization project and one for air force modernization are being implemented successfully and there also are plans to further develop the shipbuilding capacity, he added. [Text] [OW160314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 16 Jan 83]

WESTERN GROUP ON NAMIBIA QUERIES--Lusaka, 17 January (XINHUA)--Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda yesterday urged four members of the Western contact group on Namibia [to] decide whether they support the U.S. proposal to link Namibia's independence with Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. Since the United States and South Africa began to link the presence of Cuban troops in Angola to Namibian negotiations, he said there was "conspicuous silence on the issue from the other four members of the contact group of five," composed of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. "We are up against a brick wall, and lives and property are being lost meaninglessly," he said, adding that other members of the group should persuade the United States to be reasonable and drop linkage so Namibian independence could be granted. [Text] [OW171450 Beijing XINHUA in English 1411 GMT 17 Jan 83]

PRC AID, SUPPORT HAILED--Harare, 18 January (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to 11 African countries is an indication of China's determination to share the sufferings of the oppressed people, says a Zimbabwean newspaper today. HERALD says in an article titled "China Championing Third World" that "while the superpowers are fighting for military supremacy, China stands for the strengthening of unity among the Third World countries." Unlike certain other nations, China gives aid without political strings; its grants and loans are most humane for poor nations, the article says. The article declares, "the Zimbabweans owe China a great deal, for it was the first friendly country to come to the aid of the struggling masses fighting for their sovereignty." During Zhao's visit, it notes, China and Simbabwe signed a technical and economic cooperation agreement in addition to China's numerous types of assistance to Zimbabwe. China has also agreed to finance and build a national sports stadium, the paper says. [Text] [OW181706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 18 Jan 83]

ZIYANG'S AFRICA VISIT--Belgrade, 18 January (XINHUA)--A signed commentary in tomorrow's BORBA says Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's month-long visit to 11 African countries is of great significance. During the visit, it says, he

laid emphasis on national self-reliance reform of the existing international economic order, and China's support for the African countries independence. China is opposed to any interference in the internal affairs of the African countries; it supports the organization of African unity and highly appraises the non-aligned movement, the commentary adds. [Text] [OW190352 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 19 Jan 83]

INVITATION TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT--Belgrade, 13 January (XINHUA)--The "vacant seat" decision, an injustice done to Kampuchea at the sixth non-aligned summit, did not reflect the actual consensus, said a Yugoslav foreign secretariat spokesman at a press conference here today. The spokesman stressed that it was the non-aligned countries' commitment to pool efforts to find a solution for Kampuchea's "vacant seat" at the forthcoming 7th summit. He said, "Yugoslavia holds that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in his personal capacity, should be invited to the forthcoming seventh non-aligned summit in New Delhi." He said that his country's stand as regard to democratic Kampuchea, to the Kampuchean people's right to independence and freedom, and to the newly formed coalition government of democratic Kampuchea, is known to all and clearly defined. This stand has been conveyed to India, the host country of the 7th summit. [Text] [OW140914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 14 Jan 83]

SUPERPOWER INTERFERENCE--Hong Kong, 13 January (XINHUA)--Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali yesterday urged the Soviet Union and the United States to stop interfering in the internal affairs of the Third World countries. The Malaysian newspaper NANYANG SIANG PAU quoted Ghazali as saying that both the Soviet Union and the United States are talking about detente within the limits of gaining a balance in weaponry and military forces between the two sides without affecting their rivalry for expansion in the Third World. The association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is greatly concerned over Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, he said, adding that for the purpose of realizing peace, freedom and neutrality in the southeast Asian region, the ASEAN is making efforts to win international support for democratic Kampuchea so as to bring about a political solution to the Kampuchea problem. [Text] [OW132351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 13 Jan 83]

F-16'S DELIVERED TO PAKISTAN--Islamabad, 15 January (XINHUA)--The first batch of three F-16 aircraft purchased by Pakistan from the United States arrived in the country today. Three more are scheduled to arrive in a few days. These aircraft are flown by Pakistan pilots. Six Pakistan air force pilots and a group of technical officers and technicians have completed in less than 1 year their training in the United States which normally takes 3 1/2 years. The Pakistan Air Force is now capable of training more F-16 air and ground crews at home. The aircraft acquired by Pakistan are the standard version in service in the U.S. Air Force. Under the 6-year 3.2 billion dollar aid-package agreed upon in June, 1981, the U.S. is to provide 40 F-16s for Pakistan. [Text] [OW160308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 16 Jan 83]

SRV PLANS KAMPUCHEAN OFFENSIVE--Bangkok, 14 January (XINHUA)--Thai Army at the eastern border yesterday captured a Vietnamese soldier and two gas masks during a brief clash with Vietnamese troops who intruded into Thailand's Chanthaburi Province, reported the Thai press today. This is the second invasion of Thai territory in 2 days by the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. On Wednesday, five Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another wounded in a battle inside Thailand with a Thai border patrol unit at Pong Nam Ron Village in the province. According to the supreme command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, the Vietnamese used a recoilless rifle to assault a passenger pick-up truck travelling near the border at Ban Nong Kok at about 9:00 AM yesterday. About 30 minutes later, a band of Vietnamese troops made an incursion into Thai territory. Thai Marines and border police patrols repulsed the intruding Vietnamese in a 40-minute

battle. Meanwhile a captured Vietnamese soldier disclosed that all the Vietnamese troops fighting along the Kampuchean border with Thailand were provided with gas masks. He also said that the Vietnamese planned to unleash a massive offensive soon against the Kampuchean resistance forces, along a line from Buriram to Trat Province. [Text] [OW141304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 14 Jan 83]

SOVIET ADVISORS CAPTURED--Islamabad, 13 January (XINHUA)--Two Soviet advisors and one Afghan Army colonel were captured by Afghan freedom fighters along Kabul-Kandahar highway in Karo Jangel area of Ghazni Province last 23 December, according to the agency Afghan press. The Afghan guerrillas mined the area of Karo Jangel along the highway to ambush a Soviet-Karmal military convoy. After 4-hour fighting, one tank was mined and the military convoy was besieged. Four Soviet-Karmal trucks and a jeep were also seized. [Text] [OW132323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 13 Jan 83]

STRATEGIC KAMPUCHEAN VILLAGE RECAPTURED--Bangkok, 17 January (XINHUA)--Invading Vietnamese troops yesterday recaptured a strategic village in Western Kampuchea which had been held by the army under Son Sann, leader of democratic Kampuchean coalition government. The village named Yeang Dangkum, 7 kilometers east of the refugee camp Ban Non Chan in Thailand, was seized by about 1,000 Vietnamese troops with the support of four tanks and some armored cars after the defenders were forced to retreat under fierce attacks, stated local press reports today. The Son Sann-led forces took the village last December which the Vietnamese troops had used as an artillery base. The Vietnamese attack yesterday is seen here as part of Hanoi's attempt to split up the democratic Kampuchean coalition government in diplomacy and to wipe out the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces one by one on the battlefield. [Text] [OW171412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1349 GMT 17 Jan 83]

INDIA TO BUY MILITARY VEHICLES--New Delhi, 17 January (XINHUA)--Mobility of the Indian army will be greatly improved as the government has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union on the purchase of a new type of infantry combat vehicles (ICV), reported UNI today. The new type ICVs, fitted with anti-tank missiles, machine guns and a main gun which can fire high explosives, will be used to equip the newly-formed mechanized infantry units of the country. According to UNI, a full-fledged infantry regimental center has been established at Ahmadnagar, near Pune, where officers and men will be trained in new concepts of combat. Further negotiations are now under way between the two governments on the transfer of full technology for Indian production of the vehicles. The Indian Defense Ministry and the Indian Army are planning to set up a factory, possibly in the south, for the production of ICVs. At present, India is implementing a massive program of modernization of its armored troops of which the agreement on the purchase of the ICVs is believed to be a part. Higher caliber guns, precision guided munitions and new missiles are also being introduced apart from refitting of tanks of old versions. [Text] [OW170946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 17 Jan 83]

USSR-KARMAL TROOPS RESISTED--Islamabad, 8 January (XINHUA)--The Afghan guerrilla forces have carried on their resistance in provinces bordering the Soviet Union and other places as the Soviet aggression is dragging on to the 4th year. The

PAKISTAN TIMES said today that a fierce battle broke out between the guerrilla units and the Soviet-Karmal troops in Sare Pol County in Jowzjan Province. The fighting started on 29 December and lasted for 10 days intermittently, during which 100 Karmal soldiers defected and joined the guerrillas. On 30 December, the guerrillas attacked a huge Soviet convoy at Sayed Abad County in Vardak Province, 30 kilometers west of Kabul, destroying four armored personnel carriers and tanks. They also captured one anti-aircraft gun, one heavy machinegun and large quantities of ammunition in the attack. Agency Afghan press reported today that a heavy engagement occurred between Soviet-Karmal armored units and the guerrillas in Chugha area close to the Soviet border in Qonduz Province on 19 December. The guerrillas repelled the enemy's offensive on their stronghold after killing 20 enemy troops and destroying two tanks. [Text] [OW090232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 9 Jan 83]

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PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING REVIEW ARTICLE ON NEW PRC CONSTITUTION

HK170636 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 2, 10 Jan 83 p 4

["Notes from the editors" column by political editor An Zhiguo: "Implementing the New Constitution"]

[Text] China's new constitution, adopted last month, has been lauded as its best. But what guarantee is there that it will not be preemptorily annulled as was the constitution during the "cultural revolution"?

This is a question major efforts were made to solve during the 2 years when the new constitution was drafted, discussed and revised.

The constitution reflects the lessons of the "cultural revolution," explicit stipulations regarding implementation have been included in its preamble and articles.

In China, the key to implementing the constitution lies with the party in power and its leaders, who must take the lead in abiding by the constitution and must not act in disregard of its authority. In the new constitution, a stipulation which never appeared in any of the previous constitutions was added: "All state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings in the country must take the constitution as the basic norm of conduct, and they have the duty to uphold the dignity of the constitution and ensure its implementation" (preamble). "No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the constitution and the law" (the fourth paragraph of article 5). Here, "all political parties" and "public organizations" include of course the Communist Party, and "all individuals" include the leaders of the party.

The Chinese Communist Party has made the same guarantee. The new party constitution adopted in September last year clearly stipulated that "the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state." It is impermissible for any party organization or member to act in contravention of the state constitution and laws.

The stipulation that the constitution is above all organizations and individual does not contradict the leading role of the Chinese Communist Party. The party has no special interests of its own apart from the interests of the people.

Combining the party's viewpoints with the will of the people, the constitution gives expression to the policies and views of the party Central Committee as well as the fundamental interests of the people. Therefore, by strictly implementing the constitution, the party's policies and principles are also carried out.

Party leadership over the life of the state does not mean that the party exercises organizational leadership as the supreme organ of power. Rather, it consists mainly of ideological and political leadership and is realized through formulating correct principles and policies as well as the exemplary vanguard role of party members.

In China, the authoritative agencies which supervise the implementation of the constitution are the national people's congress and its standing committee. Any question which the national people's congress and its standing committee deem in possible violation of the constitution will be forwarded for discussion to one of the six special committees under the standing committee. Any unit, any citizen, any delegate to the people's congress or any standing committee member has the right to report to the standing committee of the national people's congress activities which may violate the constitution so that the latter will forward them to the special committees for discussion. In a word, all activities that are found to violate the constitution will be punished.

The Chinese people, including leading members at various levels, have suffered from the disasters caused by the sabotage of the legal system during the "cultural revolution." They all hope for sustained stability during which the country is run according to law. In the final analysis, the will of the people determines the progress of state life in socialist China. Their political consciousness and determination, coupled with education in the legal system, will enable the people to grasp the significance of the new constitution, enhance their understanding and foster a habit of abiding by and protecting it, and cultivate the spirit of daring to struggle against activities that undermine it. This will be the most reliable guarantee for the implementation of the new constitution.

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PARTY AND STATE

NEW CONSTITUTION 'TRULY CHINESE'

HK190214 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Jan 83 p 4

["Special" to CHINA DAILY by Xu Bing, researcher with the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "New Constitution is Uniquely Chinese"]

[Text] Our new constitution adopted in December last year is a unique one. It is truly Chinese, distinguished from the constitutions of other countries.

The first article of the constitution stipulates, "the people's Republic of China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." This is a most clear-cut statement of the state system of our country. It reveals the nature of the state power and reflects the present condition of the classes in China.

The working class is the leading class in our country. It comprises only a minority of the entire population, but it has the vast numbers of peasants as its steadfast ally. This characteristic determines that the democratic dictatorship is most suitable for present day China. This is in essence a dictatorship of the Proletariat, the Chinese type of the dictatorship of the Proletariat.

The constitution explicitly stipulates, "all power in the people's Republic of China belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise state power are the national people's congress and the local people's congresses at different levels."

This is a unique form of Chinese Government, through which the people can fully exercise state power, safeguard the fundamental interests of the people and ensure that our state will be able to weather any storm.

Our form of government absorbs the experience of the Paris commune and the Russian Soviet Government and is based on the experience of the government in the revolutionary bases. This is most suitable to our country.

On the basis of summing up historical experience since the founding of the people's Republic of China and in accordance with actual conditions and needs of our country, the constitution stipulates the establishment of the state central military commission to direct the armed forces of the country.

Most countries place their heads of state in command of their armed forces. But our armed forces are under an organization so as to guarantee that the command of our armed forces does not fall into the hands of one person, but remains in the hands of the people.

Another characteristic of the new constitution is that it allows the existence of diverse economic sectors with a planned economy as the leading force.

State economy, collective economy and individual economy are all indispensable, although they have different status and functions.

Rural people's communes, other forms of co-operative economy, individual enterprises and so on are all allowed to exist, and their lawful rights and interests are protected by the state. Thus the development and prosperity of our economy will be legally guaranteed and the living standard of the people will be raised more quickly.

The new constitution has articles on promoting socialist spiritual civilization. This is one of the fundamental tasks facing the Chinese people.

Stress is laid on the expansion of education to increase the [words indistinct] personnel developing material civilization.

Communist ideology is the heart of socialist spiritual civilization. The constitution calls for ideological education in communism among the people. This is to keep the correct goal in view and to retain ethical motivation.

Our constitution defines in its preamble the forming and functioning of the united front. This ensures that the united front, which is one of the three weapons of the Chinese revolution, will be consolidated and developed and its role in the struggle for socialist modernization and for reunification and unity of the country will be fully realized. But the united front is not a part of state organs, so it cannot be defined among the articles.

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PARTY AND STATE

ROLE OF 'TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS' PRAISED

HK310130 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 31 Dec 82 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Taiwan compatriots living on the mainland are playing more and more important roles in socialist construction, Lin Liyun, chairperson of the all-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, told CHINA DAILY in an exclusive interview yesterday.

Lin said: "Taiwan compatriots who came to the mainland in different historical periods did their bit in the liberation and construction of the motherland.

"After the downfall of the gang of four, they were very happy to see the new hope of national rejuvenation and are striving to do more for the country's modernization programme."

She disclosed that national conference will be held in 1983 to commend and reward Taiwan compatriots who have made distinguished contributions to the country's reunification and to socialist construction.

Lin said that there were nearly 20,000 people of Taiwan origin living throughout the mainland, including remote regions such as Xinjiang and Tibet.

"They are working on all fronts and have made remarkable achievements in science, medicine, arts and translation work, they include enough specialists and experts to run by themselves a foreign language institute or a modern hospital," Lin said.

A new generation of the Taiwan compatriots has been brought up on the mainland, Lin said. "The aged have two wishes: one is to live to see the reunification of the motherland and the other is to have their young generation become able and talented successors in the cause of their forefathers to make the nation powerful and prosperous."

Lin said the federation had concentrated in the past year on helping implement the policies of the party and the state regarding Taiwan compatriots on the mainland.

She described the federation as the home of Taiwan compatriots and the bridge between the state and the Taiwan compatriots living in and outside China.

The federation has 17 branches throughout the country and another two provinces, Liaoning and Hebei will establish branches soon.

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PARTY AND STATE

BAN YUE TAN ADDRESSES PARTY ISSUES

Class Struggle Characterized

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 20, 25 Oct 82 p 46

[Commentary in "Blackboard Bulletin" section: "Main Characteristics of Class Struggle in the Present Stage"]

[Text] The class struggle in the present stage in our country is mainly reflected in a struggle between the people and the various hostile elements. The main characteristics of the activities of these hostile elements are: 1. Their activities of sabotage, compared to the class struggle in history, are now no more than the class struggle of a remnant form. 2. The social realm of their activities is very broad. By saying that class struggle still exists in a given realm, it is meant that it is no longer the principal contradiction in our society and not that it is limited to only some few social realm. 3. Their activities and our social structure are both of a rather complicated nature. 4. They often make use of the gaps resulting from the defects and weak links in our management system as the basic channels and grounds of their own activities and regeneration. 5. Their activities of sabotage cannot possibly stop within a short period; they may still exist in our society on a long range basis and may even develop somewhat under certain conditions.

Discipline Addressed

Beijing BAN YEU TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 20, 25 Oct 82 pp 16-17

[Commentary by Zhang Jiping [1728 1015 1627]: "Discipline and Fighting Power"]

[Text] In his "Anti-Durhing" Engels quoted a passage from Napoleon to explain that a cavalry organized according to a uniform discipline is not just the mechanical sum total of the strength of all individual cavalymen; the cavalymen without discipline, dispersed and discoordinated when they charge forward can never hope to defeat an army with strict discipline; the French cavalymen whose riding skill was poor but who were disciplined were able, when they were engaged in rather large scale fighting, to vanquish the

cavalrymen who were best in hand-to-hand combat but who lacked discipline at the time--the Mamelukes. This illustrates the status and role of discipline in the fighting power of troops; it also illustrates the extreme importance of strengthening discipline among troops.

Only troops with discipline have fighting power and can win victory. Similarly, if we wish to win victory in the construction of our "four modernizations," we also need to have all our people consciously implement the party's line, principles and policies, abide by the party's and the state's various regulations and discipline, in order to have all positive factors scientifically organized, twist them into a single rope, by uniting all above and below under a single will and all on the right and on the left into one single force, so that they can play their greatest and most effective role in aiming at a common goal.

But at present, cadres and workers often stay away from their posts without authorization; graduates decline to abide by the state's assignments; party members and cadres refuse to obey the leadership of party organizations or to implement the party's resolutions: phenomena like these occur frequently and seriously weaken the fighting power of the party and the people of the country, affecting the development of the construction of our modernization.

The 12th Party Congress has included revolutionary discipline as an important aspect of the building of our socialist spiritual civilization and called upon us to carry out an education on following discipline among the people of the country, especially among the whole party. In his report at the 12th Party Congress Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out, "When citizens exercise their own freedoms and rights, they must not damage the state, social, and collective interests and other people's freedoms and rights."

In carrying out this education on following discipline among the whole party and all the people, we must first explain clearly the relationship between revolutionary discipline and the four modernizations to make all the party members and all the people of the country understand that discipline is one of the most basic conditions for implementing the party's line, principles and policies; it is an important guarantee for enhancing the fighting power of our construction in the "four modernizations" and against the mutually offsetting situation of confusion emerging between the powers of various classes, departments, and individuals. We must understand that without discipline, with everybody doing what he himself thinks is right, it is impossible for the party to lead the people to carry forward the magnificent construction of our "four modernizations" or to realize the greatest interests of the people of the whole country.

Secondly, we must let the vast ranks of the people understand the dialectical relationship between democracy and centralism, and freedom and discipline. Under the socialist system, the people enjoy broad democracy and freedoms; but we must at the same time restrain ourselves with socialist discipline. The right of the people fully enjoying democracy and freedoms is an important guarantee that they can give full scope to their initiative

and creativity in their work and strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters in their own house. But denying the party and socialist discipline is an ideological reflection of the petty bourgeoisie's laxity, wavering, lack of perseverance, lack of unity, and inability to take common action; this is not permitted by the party and the people.

Thirdly, we must energetically propagate the model personalities in the construction of our "four modernizations" in the style of the Qiu Shaoyun [6726 1421 0061]. We must propagate widely the discipline-abiding fine personalities and exemplary stories through multifarious channels so as to help the people understand that those who abide by discipline are heroes and examples for the people to learn from.

Fourthly, in order to ensure the solemn nature of the party and socialist discipline, we must criticize and educate in time those who disregard or sabotage discipline and, in serious cases, resolutely mete out punishment and never condone or placate them at the expense of the reputation of our socialist discipline.

To sum up, in striving for a fundamental turn for the better in our party workstyle and social customs, we must strengthen our education on discipline. We must succeed in clearly distinguishing right from wrong, in meting out punishment and reward appropriately, and in restoring the solemn nature of our revolutionary discipline in order to enable our army of support to the construction of the four modernizations to marshal the fighting power to win victory wherever it makes an attack and to fight whenever it chooses a battle.

Common Knowledge Test Reactions

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 22, 25 Nov 82 p 3-4

[Brief Commentary: "Party Cadres Must Be Knowledgeable"]

[Text] In response to readers' requests, this journal has decided to publish the 100 questions with which the central party school sometime ago tested the students' common knowledge, together with answers.

The common knowledge test conducted by the central party school this time has aroused strong reaction among the vast ranks of cadres within and without the school; the test questions have been transcribed extensively. Many comrades have reported: these questions are well posted; they opened our eyes and enabled us to see even more clearly that party cadres must be equipped with rich theoretical knowledge, policy knowledge, and scientific and cultural knowledge in order to adapt to the needs of the construction of our four modernizations. There are also comrades who, upon looking at these 100 questions, are greatly surprised, puzzled. They ask: can it be that cadres engaged in party work need even to have knowledge about astronomy, geography, history, natural sciences, and ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign literature and art and like subjects? Is there any use for such knowledge in their actual work?

Yes, in the construction of our socialist modernization, if we wish to become fine cadres we must have rich and multifarious knowledge, and in terms of the breadth of such knowledge theirs should exceed that of professional cadres engaged in other trades. Everyone knows that Marxism is a science on the development of nature and society, a science on the triumph of socialism in all countries, and a science on the building of communism. The Communist Party is a product of the union of Marxism and the workers movement. The Communist Party represents the most advanced class in human history as well as the most advanced ideology and culture. Lenin said: "Only by enriching our minds with the total wealth of knowledge created by man can one become a Communist." Years of experience have proved that under ordinary conditions, the richer a cadre's knowledge is, the deeper his understanding of the party's line, principles and policies, then the greater would also be his ability at work. Because of the needs of the construction of our four modernizations, the party central committee and the State Council recently made a decision to train the cadres by batches on a rotationary basis in order to improve all the cadres' qualifications in respect to Marxist theory, professional knowledge, scientific and cultural levels and management ability, and the like and to help them become qualified cadres of the party and state who adhere to the socialist path and who have the necessary professional knowledge.

Some comrades say: my knowledge is too poor; what am I going to do? Other comrades ask: the ocean of knowledge is boundless; where are we to begin or study? I am of the opinion that, first, we must make up our minds to learn and, second, we must know how to learn. Our study must follow an order to proceed gradually and link with our reality. Cadres whose cultural level falls below that of a junior middle school should pay more attention to making up in their study of culture. All cadres who are engaged in party work should first study the fundamental theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the party's line, principles and policies and their own trade; at the same time, they should also continue to enrich themselves with scientific and cultural knowledge in other aspects. So long as one adheres to it assiduously, after a sustained effort of months and years, one's knowledge is bound to become richer and richer and one's ability at work is bound also to become more and more improved.

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PARTY AND STATE

EXEMPLARY DEEDS WORTHY OF EMULATION BY YOUTHS PUBLICIZED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by DAZHONG RIBAO commentator: "We Must Follow the Example of Zhang Haidi [1728 3169 6611] in Upholding the Communist Philosophy of Life"]

[Text] What is the value of life? How should youths take a correct view of life? The heart-warming anecdote of Zhang Haidi published by this newspaper today provides a vivid answer to these questions.

"As long as one lives, one must do something to benefit society, and dedicate oneself to the creation of a beautiful new life." This remark comes from the bottom of Comrade Zhang Haidi's heart, reflecting a starting point in her correct and compassionate approach to life. Proceeding from this starting point, instead of taking a pessimistic and gloomy view of her semi-paralyzed condition that affects the upper half of her body, she has demonstrated an indomitable spirit in combating this disabling disease, and in upholding revolutionary optimism as well as boundless love for the party and people and full confidence in life. In order to "make herself a person valuable to society," she was unswervingly devoted over 10 years to overcoming one difficulty after another in acquiring skills in acupuncture. So far, she has given treatment to over 10,000 persons and relieved many of them of pains caused by disease. By taking this practical action as a contribution to the realization of the communist ideals, she has become a vanguard in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Zhang Haidi's correct approach to life is also reflected in her drive for self-improvement and her sense of time. In her diary, she wrote: "I always want to get my days' work done in a matter of one day. As long as my heart still beats, I want to work and study hard." "The ancients said that since every day is precious, we must treasure every second more than anything else." Zhang Haidi has exactly done just that. The reason that she can do so stems not only from her awareness of the historical mission this young generation must assume in the direction of comprehensively opening new horizons in the development of socialist modernization but also from the understanding that only by working hard to acquire scientific and cultural knowledge can youths make contributions to the rehabilitation of the Chinese nation. This awareness has led her to race against time and devote every minute to acquiring knowledge in her own right. Her method of learning everything step by step has also led her

to accumulate a rich variety of scientific and cultural knowledge. Through self-education, she has completed a study of four foreign languages and translation of English material totalling more than 100,000 words. This spirit that "inspires people to treasure every crucial moment when they are young" really merits our commendation!

Zhang Haidi often says: "The true meaning of life does not lie in take but in give." This is a brilliant communist idea. Whenever she accompanied her parents to the countryside or looked for a job in the city and no matter whether she worked temporarily for a hospital or was officially employed, it has inspired her to serve the people and society wholeheartedly and enthusiastically, and to do whatever she can for them. In this manner, she has left a shining mark in their minds. Can this noble spirit displayed by her be an enlightenment meaningful to those lazy youths obsessed with utopian ideas and interested in seeking tangible benefits?

An example can generate infinite power. It is certain that in the course of building a high level of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, Zhang Haidi's exemplary deeds will encourage and inspire all CYL members and youths throughout the province to study and work hard, to strive to become new personalities imbued with ideals, morality and culture, a shining generation!

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CSO: 4005/259

PARTY AND STATE

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PARTY CADRE LI XIXIANG PRAISED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by DAZHONG RIBAO reporters Zhang Qingyan [1728 1987 2518] and Wang Enmin [3769 1869 4382]: "A Communist Party Member's Accomplishment--An Interview With Counselor Li Xixiang [2621 1585 4382] of the Pingyi County Party Committee"]

[Text] Cadres and the people in Pingyi County near the Mengshan Mountain often want to mention an old Communist Party member by name. He is the county party committee's counselor Comrade Li Xixiang. Although he is now 60 years old, he still works as hard as when he was young.

When the Pingyi County party congress was being held in September 1980, he proposed to retire from the leading body of the county party committee with the following statement to its responsible comrades: "At the age of nearly 60, I am now in poor health. Allowing me to retire from the first line of duty and letting younger comrades assume such heavy responsibility is in the interests of the party's cause and its work."

With the approval of the higher authorities which came after a repeated study of his request by the county party committee, Li Xixiang eventually had his wishes come true. Although he has shifted his position to the second line of duty, his mentality remains unchanged. He still imposes the criteria expected of every Communist Party member on himself while discharging his duty as an old cadre of the party.

Following the conclusion of the county party congress, preparations must be made for the holding of commune-level party and people's congresses and election of the leading bodies of the party and government in various communes. Li Xixiang was deeply convinced that to bring this work to a successful conclusion was a matter of vital significance; as an old comrade with many years of public service in Pingyi County, he had to take up that inalienable responsibility. Bearing this in mind, when the committee proceeded to study ways to build leading bodies in various communes he conveyed his views fully to the county party committee on some cadres who had been under his observation for several years, and promptly recommended to it robust cadres of professional competence and political integrity. At that time, he spent day and night conducting extensive fact-finding

surveys of communes and doing meticulous ideological work among them, thus contributing immensely to the building of commune-level leading bodies throughout the county. Li Xixiang not only has made active efforts to recommend the worthy and the competent to the county party committee and helped it recruit middle-aged and young cadres but also has attentively and wholeheartedly passed on his experiences to new cadres, and helped them promote healthy work styles in the course of carrying out practical work. Li Xixiang has been deeply concerned with the work of water conservancy. When the water conservancy bureau undertook to draw up irrigation construction projects, he personally took part in the process of studying and rewriting them. He would often accompany the chief and deputy chief of the water conservancy bureau on survey tours of mountains, rivers and terrains so that they could figure out the projects and design their implementation on the spot. In doing so, he has not only served to accelerate the construction of irrigation systems throughout the county but also sharpened the professional skills of new cadres.

Last autumn, following a thorough implementation of the line, principles and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Li Xixiang saw over 95 percent of production teams participate in the large-scale contractual responsibility system which has proved instrumental in stimulating the enthusiasm of the commune members. The result was a universal increase in the output of food grains, which provides a basic solution to the food problem. But he also noted that the economic income remained very low mainly because of the low output of the country's major cash crop--peanuts. What caused this problem? At peanut harvest, he led responsible members of the agricultural and scientific commissions and other scientific and technological personnel on a survey tour of the countryside. They identified the following factors as the major causes of the problem: 1) poor quality of seed strains; 2) failure to apply the advanced method of planting; 3) failure to administer fertilizers properly; 4) failure to control severe insect pests. Following consultations with concerned departments, he decided to concentrate on promoting per-unit production as an initial step in increasing the output of peanuts throughout the county. With the approval of the county party committee and county government, he began to select eight points for this purpose last spring. With a sleeping bag in hand, he then chose Weiliuzhuang brigade of Baotai commune as a point of experimentation.

After arriving there, he called a series of discussion meetings, interviewed commune members, and joined brigade cadres in studying and drawing up measures aimed at eliminating factors that caused the output of peanuts to drop. As soon as the measures were adopted, he put them into effect one after another. He first contacted the county seed station for the supply of better seed varieties and helped the brigade order phosphatic fertilizer from outside, and then advised it on scientific farming by demonstrating his skills in leveling farmland, making furrows, applying fertilizers and sowing. Hard work finally brought a desightful bumper harvest, and a per-mu output of peanuts in excess of 400 jin for Weiliuzhuang brigade, up 100 percent from the level of 1981.

Early last July, the provincial party committee held a hilly area work conference in Wulian County, calling for developing the hilly areas so that the people there can become rich as soon as possible. Upon hearing the guidelines of this conference, Li Xixiang was elated and encouraged. He volunteered to join the planning group, and later was named chief counselor for the development of the hilly areas throughout the county by the county party committee. To produce a realistic plan to cheer up the morale of the people, he neglected sleep and meals while making conscientious efforts to design a unified program for the development of mountains, rivers, forest areas, farmland, roads and villages. Following discussions and revision by those at the top and those at the bottom, and study by the county party committee and county government, he came up with short-term and long-term plans for developing hilly areas throughout the county.

As soon as the project to develop the hilly areas got underway, Li Xixiang took another extensive study and survey trip to some brigades in Baotai commune. While there, he came up with some forms of responsible institution for the development and administration of mountains, and forest areas, and income distribution systems compatible with the large-scale contractual responsibility system, thus providing a basis for the county party committee to formulate a policy aimed at stimulating the enthusiasm of the masses for developing the hilly areas. In this connection, he said delightedly: "To make up for the time lost in the past, we must spend the rest of our lives vigorously coordinating with the people in the county in converting this mountainous area of poverty into one of affluence with evergreen mountains and clean rivers which can create happiness for generations to come."

Li Xixiang lives frugally. Living a life featuring plain food, plain clothing, and an ordinary home, he always wants to impose strict demands on himself and never wants to seek any special privileges.

His wife Zhou Tingzhen [0719 1694 3791] is an old comrade who joined the public work in 1948. She was transferred from Cangshan County to become vice chairman of the women's federation of Baotai District in Pingyi County in 1957. Later, in order to relieve them of difficulties in eking out a living for their family, their organization decided to transfer her to the metropolitan area of the county to work for the county government. But Li Xixiang overruled this decision by naming her manager of the retail sales department of the county cigarette and wine company where she had to join in selling cigarettes, wine, sugar, tea, edible oil, salt, soy sauce, and vinegar. In 1970, she was transferred to the county coal and construction company where she spent the next 7 years selling coal before another transfer to the second warehouse of the food company. At whatever post, she always wants to do her best without any complaints. In raising his children, Li Xixiang has imposed very strict demands on them. In 1973 when the county arranged to place unemployed youths in jobs, his three children were all placed in collective enterprises, two of whom in a commune-run iron and timber cooperative. At that time, the three children, baffled by this arrangement, wanted their father to use his influence to change their jobs. Li Xixiang said: "Who else would like to go to the collective enterprises,

if everyone wants to choose the state-run enterprise?" His children argued: "At any rate, they have no reason to send three of us sisters to the collective enterprises. Is there any other family in Pingyi County which has been treated like this?" Li Xixiang said: "Whatever unit you serve, as long as you do a good job, you will all have the future, and will be given the chance to serve the nation and people." Under Li Xixiang's guidance, all his three children have proved themselves to be good workers.

In response to the question: How has he sought to deal with these problems? he replied: "We must impose strict demands on our families, and children, and should never allow them to seek after fame, comforts and other sensual pleasures. As Communist Party members, we must dedicate ourselves to communism."

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PARTY AND STATE

PARTY, STATE LEADERS PAY RESPECTS TO YANG YONG

OW131834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 January (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese party and state leaders went to the general hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army this afternoon to pay last respects to the remains of Yang Yong, a high-ranking officer of the Chinese Army.

Among 3,000 other mourners who crowded the hospital today were commanders and fighters of the PLA and representatives from various circles in Beijing.

Yang Yong died of illness on 6 January 1983 in Beijing at the age of 70. He was a member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy chief of the general staff of the PLA.

Yang Yong's body, covered with a flag of the CPC, lies in state amid evergreens and flowers.

Other leaders who went to pay respects were Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Ni Zhifu, Liao Chengzhi, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei and Chen Muhua.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and state councillor Gu Mu who are in Africa sent messages of condolences from Zimbabwe to the family of the deceased.

Peng Zhen and Li Desheng, members of the political bureau of the CPC Central Committee, who are not in Beijing, also sent in their condolences to Yang's widow.

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PARTY AND STATE

LAW JOURNAL RESUMES PUBLICATION, DEFINES OBJECTIVES

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 1 Nov 82 pp 2-3

[Article by staff editorial division: "Foreword on Resuming Publication"]

[Text] FAXUE was a scholarly journal in the special field of law, originally established in the fifties. During the time of its publication the journal made positive contributions to the propagation of Marxist-Leninist legal theories and the launching of legal studies, at that time attracting serious attention from Chinese and foreign jurisprudential circles. Later, due to the obstruction of leftist ideologies, FAXUE was forced to cease publication.

The overthrow of the "gang of four" and the successful convening of the Third Plenary Session marked a great historical turning point in our country, and the development of socialist democracy and perfection of our socialist legal system became an irresistible historical trend. With the daily progressing development of our legal system, numerous comrades among the jurisprudential circles eagerly looked forward to the republication of FAXUE, that would open up a field for scholarly debate and to launch research in legal theories, as also for an exploration of the rules for building up a socialist legal system. At present, encouraged by the very good situation of the Sixth Plenary Session and under the care of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and the Ministry of Justice, also with thanks to the joint efforts of comrades among the jurisprudential circles, FAXUE will again come out and face its readership, taking on the new tasks of the new times. This is an event that we may all congratulate ourselves on.

History is a mirror, in retrospect the arduous historical process of building up our country's legal system was a rough road with its ups and downs. In the fifties, our country already drew up quite a number of modern laws and regulations, which embodied the will of the proletariat and of the working people, laws that effectively ensured the stability of public order, consolidated the people's democratic dictatorship and promoted the flourishing development of our economic construction. Even though our legal system may still not yet have been perfect at that time, the people had a strong conception of the legal system, and the laws were generally respected by the broad masses of cadres and people as being of the highest authority. Legal education quickly expanded and an animated atmosphere prevailed in legal research. However, later, due to leftist mistakes and the worship of nihilist

legal ideologies, the notions of rejecting law and despising the legal system began to grow and spread in the minds of some of our cadres, and jurisprudence was also forced into narrow and limited confines. There were more "forbidden zones" in jurisprudence than in any other field of scholarship, and the spiritual shackles on legal scholars were also heavier than in other fields of scholarship. Almost none of the few law journals in China at that time were able to escape the misfortune and FAXUE was no exception. Because it had published in the fifties certain articles that strongly expressed particular views, FAXUE was considered as "departing from the classics and rebelling against orthodoxy" and subjected to criticism. The authors of some of its articles had to suffer persecutions in varying degrees. This is a bitter lesson that we must bear in mind.

With the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, spring has again returned for socialist jurisprudence in our country. Starting out from the development of socialist democracy and the need for perfecting our socialist legal system, the Party Central Committee summed up the positive and negative experiences and lessons in the establishment of our legal system in the past, and furthermore set forward a whole series of important principles and measures on the basis of our country's national conditions to strengthen our legal system, measures that all had an extremely far-reaching significance for the excellent situation of our solid stability and unity and for building up our socialist modern fatherland. It has therefore become an important task for our legal circles and for the broad masses to adapt to the new situation of our new historical era as it has developed, to correct, ideologically, our concept of law, to subject law to scholarly research and to give serious attention to our legal system.

Law is a product that cannot reconcile class contradictions; it has at all times been a concentrated reflection of the will of the ruling class. In their "Communist Manifesto" Marx and Engels elucidated for us this insubvertible truth, which is forever our guide, making us realize the class character of law. However, the will of the ruling class which law reflects is not something that has dropped from the sky. With society as its foundation, it has grown and taken root in the material conditions of the society. Exactly as Marx pointed out: "Law must be the expression of the interests and needs common to the entire society, that have been engendered by certain material production methods, and must not be the unbridled wilful act of any one individual." This explains that the class will, manifested in law, is restricted by objective general principles. Jurisprudence which has the whole scope of law as its research target is a field of science which has its own distinctive characteristics and objective regularity and occupies an important position within the whole system of the social sciences. Jurisprudence is of course closely linked with the other fields of the social sciences and particularly closely linked with politics. Law, which is the tool used by the ruling class to exercise its class rule, must serve the ruling class; this is beyond doubt. However, as law is after all a field of the sciences, its own characteristics and general principles cannot be ignored. In the past there was a time when we emphasized that law is the will of the ruling class, while neglecting and even overlooking the objective regularity of law and failing to combine the class character of law with its scientific nature, hence giving the people

a wrong impression in our propaganda as if law were a matter of purely subjective will without objective regularity that must be abided by. For this reason a large number of cadres regarded law as not essential, and it became a habit with them to substitute the party for government, to substitute a person's word for law, and even where law existed not to comply with it. Legal studies also lost their real significance as an exploration of its own objective regularity. As we look back in history, we feel even more deeply that it has become a glorious responsibility that this era has bestowed on this journal to unite the broad masses of comrades in the field of jurisprudence for a joint effort of exploration into the state's legislative and judicial activities and into the objective regularity of all spheres of law, hence to serve effectively the proletarian politics.

After resuming publication, FAXUE continues to be a scholarly journal specializing in law. Its main tasks are: to unswervingly implement the principles and policies of the Third and Sixth Plenary Sessions, to be guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in firmly adhering to the four basic principles, to carry out the "hundred schools" policy, to keep up the practice of linking theory with practice, to enlist everyone in a scholarly debate, to bring prosperity to jurisprudence so as to render service by enhancing our country's legislative and judicial work and the quality of legal education.

FAXUE is a journal that caters to those who work in legal theory, to judicial cadres, to the teachers and students at law colleges (schools) and to law enthusiasts. To make a success of this publication we ardently hope for the support of the broad masses of legal workers and are confident that the new series of FAXUE, with the joint efforts of the numerous comrades on the law front, will be welcomed by the broad masses of workers in the field of law.

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PARTY AND STATE

DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL SYSTEM OUTLINED, SYSTEM CHARACTERIZED

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 6 Jun 82 pp 13-15

[Article by Liu Shaotang [0491 1412 0331]: "The Origin and Development of Our Legal System"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping [6772 1420 1627] once said: "Our country will be built up into a Chinese-style modern socialist country by the end of the 20th century." This not only sets up for us a great struggle goal for the end of the 20th century, but also points out for us the essential road to realize that goal. The mention of "Chinese-style" means that it will accord with the Chinese national conditions, and this principle will also without exception apply to the establishment of our legal system.

The establishment of a legal system is an important component of the establishment of a state's government. The kind of legal system signifies what kind of a state it is. This is a basic principle of Marxism-Leninism. The resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session pointed out: "We must consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, perfect our country's constitution and law... so that our socialist legal system will become a powerful weapon to safeguard the people's rights, ensure orderly conditions in production, work and livelihood, to punish criminal acts and to rebuff the sabotage of the class enemy. We are determined never again to allow anything like the cultural revolution to happen in any area whatsoever." This is the task of the socialist legal system that we are establishing in our country and the demand made on it, and it is also the starting point for the establishment of our socialist system. The establishment of our socialist legal system must be carried out on the basis of this task and this demand. Our country is a socialist country with a population of 1 billion people. Its legal system must have a unified overall principle that will unify ideology and guide action. This overall principle of its legal system can only be the guidance by the communist party and the theoretical foundation in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the principle of a socialist legal system which serves the [goal of the] realization of the two kinds of high-degree civilizations. Based precisely on this principle, our country has drawn up the promulgated, one after the other, a number of laws suited to our country's national conditions ever since the establishment of our government and particularly since the Third Plenary Session.

Some have said that since our legal system was built up only in the last few years, it cannot yet constitute an independent legislative system. This is an incomplete way of looking at it. Actually, whether a legal system is complete or not mainly depends on whether it fulfils requirements. A legal system is being gradually built up in accordance with the needs of the objective circumstances, and whether it is complete or not must therefore also be taken as relative. Everything has its process of development, and the establishment of a legal system is no exception. Looking back at the history of our country's revolutionary struggle and studying the origin and the development of our country's legal system will help us find an answer to this question. Our country's revolutionary legal system is of very long standing; its beginnings reach as far back as to the time of the first revolutionary civil war. It was in the wake of the developments of the revolutionary struggle and at the various subsequent stages of the revolution, that our revolutionary legal system came into being. For instance, during the first revolutionary civil war, in the revolutionary movement of workers and peasants led by our party, peasant organizations, village self-governing committees, the Guangzhou-Hongkong strike committee and other revolutionary organizations were set up, which not only played a role as command organizations for the revolutionary movements, but also exercised functions of a revolutionary political power. The series of statutes, prohibitions, regulations and decisions given out by these revolutionary organizations all had the character of norms, all were effective revolutionary measures to fight the enemy and protect the people, and constituted de facto the revolutionary laws and regulations of those days. For instance, the "Resolution Regarding Judicial Questions," passed by the first Hunan peasant congress in 1926 explicitly proclaimed the abolition of the civil and criminal codes of the Kuomintang government. The "Provisional Regulations Governing the Punishment of Local Despots and Villainous Gentry in Hubei Province" ordered the deprivation of civil rights and confiscation of property of local despots and villainous gentry, and that they should be sentenced to death, life imprisonment, imprisonment for a fixed term or fines, depending on the seriousness of their crimes. Many corresponding resolutions were also passed to regulate economic questions, as, for instance, in Hunan Province the "Resolution on the Question of Confiscating Traitor Property," and the "Resolution Prohibiting the Partitioning of Public Village Property." All played a role in destroying the economic base of the counterrevolution. In the cities and towns our party, acting through the secretariats of the labor organizations, enacted certain labor legislation, as, for instance, the "Outline of the Labor Law" in 1922 and the resolutions passed by the second National Labor Congress that convened in Guangzhou in 1925, such as the "Resolution on the Relation of the Working Class With the Political Struggle," "Resolution on the Economic Struggle," "Resolution on Rooting Out Scabs," etc. All these resolutions had the effect of laws. This was the initial construction of a legal system by the people's democratic political powers of that time. The "Outline Constitution of the Chinese Soviet Republic" adopted in 1931 by the Central Soviet Area outlined the revolutionary goal of an all-out fight against imperialism and feudalism. Not only did this document possess the nature of a basic law, but also the nature of a revolutionary program. It was the earliest great people's charter promulgated by our revolutionary political power. The

"Constitutional Principles for the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region," passed by the Third Political Consultative Assembly of that region in 1946, not only proclaimed the independent status of the judiciary, but also stipulated that only the judicial and public security organs has the right of arrest and interrogation. The people had the right to accuse public employees in whatever way of the employee's dereliction of duties, and there were further manifestations of the democratic spirit of a constitution. During the war of resistance against Japan, the anti-Japanese democratic political powers in the various liberated areas all adopted administrative programs for each liberated area according to the special conditions of the revolutionary struggle in that area. These administrative programs actually became the legal basis on which the people of that area carried out the revolutionary struggle and were of important effect in promoting the victorious progress of the revolutionary struggle.

The judicial organs of the people's democratic political powers were also gradually built up on the basis of a total destruction of the reactionary judicial organs. As early as during the second revolutionary civil war, the local governments in the base areas established revolutionary law courts and judicial departments. After the establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic, a supreme court and people's judicial committees were set up in the central soviet area according to the "Organizational law of the Chinese Soviet Republic" These organs exercised the functions of judicature and judicial administration. On the local level, judicial departments were set up in the provinces and districts, which exercised jurisdiction as judicial organs. In the cities, the judicial departments additionally set up labor courts, which specially handled cases of violations of the labor law. During the war of resistance against Japan, the various liberated areas set up border area supreme courts and district courts and carried out a system of two instances and two trials, which already constituted a stage of a fairly regular judicial organization.

After the establishment of our government, the first Political Consultative Assembly enacted the "Common Program," which in actual fact was a provisional constitution following the establishment of our government. During the early years of our government, this document was the basis for the enactment of general rules governing the organization of local people's governments and judicial organs at various levels, and also for such laws as the labor union law, marriage law, land reform law, and for laws and regulations concerning labor protection, autonomy of ethnic nationalities, control of public and private enterprises, etc. During the movement for the suppression of counterrevolutionaries and the "Three-Anti, Five-Anti" movement, regulations for the punishment of counterrevolutionaries and corrupt elements were enacted. In 1954 the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" was enacted, which was an elaboration of the common program and our country's basic law. It embodied the demands of the party's general line for the transition period and clearly set out the methods and steps for the socialist transformation and socialist construction, and constituted a new stage in our country's establishment of its legal system. Based on the Constitution, our country newly enacted a series of various important laws and decrees concerning the state organs and state institutions, promoting the development

of our country's production and construction and the radical change in the production relations, and also ensuring the smooth progress of the socialist transformation.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the establishment of our legal system entered a new developmental stage. Enactments up to now include the criminal law, criminal procedure law, civil procedure law, law for the protection of the environment, law governing enterprises jointly operated by Chinese and foreigners, income tax law, provisional regulations governing lawyers and many laws and regulations of an economic nature. All this makes it amply clear that our legal system has been gradually built up following the establishment of people's democratic political powers in the various stages of the revolution. At present, the structure of our independent socialist legal system of a new type has already been basically set up. We see from this that the opinion of those who say that our legal system was created only during the last few years and is still not yet an independent structure of a legal system, is unfounded.

What are the special characteristics of our socialist legal system? In broad outline they are mainly the following:

(1) A distinct class character. Our socialist legal system is a legal system of the people's democratic political power with the working class leadership and the worker-peasant alliance as basis. It clearly and definitely tells us: the socialist legal system is the instrument of proletarian dictatorship, a legal system of the majority ruling the minority. Our Constitution and relevant important laws explicitly stipulate that we are led by the working class and guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the four basic principles are furthermore written into the Constitution. Some people believe that since the landlord capitalists as a class have been eliminated and the subsequent laws have emphasized the readjustment of the internal contradictions among the people, there does not exist any class nature in our legal system. This is wrong. Although there is no antagonistic opposition of whole classes in our country, class struggle still exists and furthermore at times is still very intense. A small number of hostile elements within our country still exist and engage in destructive activities, and internationally imperialism and socialist imperialism surround us and frequently infiltrate special agents to engage in sabotage. The infiltration and corrosion of bourgeois ideologies can lead to the growth within our country of new class enemies. These phenomena of class struggle must not be overlooked. The present corrosion and anti-corrosion struggle in the economic field is a reflection of this class struggle. We must take a clear-cut stand and use the weapon of the law to fight these criminal activities.

(2) A strict scientific character. Our socialist legal system is the fruit of victory in our revolutionary struggle. It has been brought into being by the objective needs of the practice of our country's revolutionary struggle. It reflects the objective regularity of social development, and furthermore was brought into being and developed following the unceasing destruction of the reactionary rule of the class enemies and elimination of the bogus legal system of the hostile classes. It truly reflects the will and aspirations of the revolutionary people. Our country's judicial practice

has adopted the principle of "take facts as evidence, take the law as guideline," and the judicial personnel have accepted as fundamental principles of judicial work: be loyal to the people, be loyal to the law, be faithful to the true facts, strictly enforce the law, be upright and never stoop to flattery and seek truth from facts.

(3) A high degree of democracy. Our socialist legal system is a democratic legal system. The communique of the Third Plenary Session pointed out: "To safeguard the people's democracy, we must strengthen the socialist legal system and institutionalize and legalize democracy." The socialist legal system must embody the principles of people's democracy, that is, the will of the people to be masters in their house. Democracy is inseparably linked with the legal system, democracy is the precondition for the legal system and the legal system is the guarantee of democracy. Someone has said: "As long as the legal system exists, democracy will exist. If the legal system perishes, democracy will also perish. A legal system without democracy is despotism; democracy without a legal system is anarchism." This is truly spoken from experience. In future it is therefore necessary to institutionalize and legalize our country's democracy and to gradually build up the socialist legal system with a high degree of democracy.

(4) An extensive mass character. Our socialist legal system follows the mass line, it comes from the masses and goes to the masses. Because it represents the basic interests of the broad masses of the people, it relies on the masses in legislation as well as in the enforcement of the law. In the legislative process our legal system is not the least brought about as in the capitalist countries by merely relying on a small group of scholars to cudgel their brains, copy and pick together ideas here and there to compile their laws, but our legal system is the summing up of the results of practical experiences in the revolutionary struggle by thousands and ten thousands of men. It is the embodiment of the party's political line, principles and policies and is brought about by being discussed and adopted in the legally constituted process. For instance, our 1954 Constitution was drafted by the Constitution Drafting Committee in the spirit of the party's general line during the transition period, was discussed and amended by the people of the whole country and deliberated upon and passed by the National People's Congress. The extensive methods of collecting opinions from the masses of the people has never been matched by any other country. In the enforcement of our laws we also carry out an integration of the actions of special organs and the mass line. For instance, with regard to juvenile criminals we adopt the method of comprehensive measures, we follow a policy of education, persuasion and reform, that is, we mobilize the organizations of the party, the government and the masses in all trades and professions to take on responsibility for our young people, strengthen controls and education and prevent criminality.

(5) A truly civilized legal system. The point of departure for our socialist legal system is the great communist theory of transforming the old society and liberating all mankind. In order to carry out our policy of striking surely, accurately and relentlessly at our enemies, of punishing the small number of criminal elements and implementing a policy of

integrating suppression with leniency, that is, striking out at a small minority and attaining the transformation of the majority, we have adopted in the legal system that we are establishing truly civilized measures of legal controls. For instance, the prisons operate factories, schools, etc., and the criminals have the opportunity of reform through education while performing labor, as well as the opportunity to learn a productive skill, thus creating conditions that will allow them to bid farewell to the past and look forward to a new life. Even with regard to criminals that deserve to be sentenced to death--except in cases where only execution could assuage popular indignation--our policy is to sentence them to death but postpone execution for two years to observe the after effects. In this way criminals that could be put to death are as far as possible not executed and are given an opportunity to repent, reform and begin a new life. This policy of reform, turning negative factors into positive factors, has again and again been proven to be absolutely correct. Only the people's democratic political power, led by the communist party, is capable of this great breadth of vision and has this great breadth of spirit and the ability to do it. Comrade Zhou Enlai once said: "The source for the creation of our law is the working people; it comes from the masses and goes to the masses, it is legislation by the masses." He also said: "The socialist system of ownership has already been established. The state has also already gained a certain amount of experiences in the practical work in various different fields. This has enabled us to enact various socialist laws on the basis of a summing up of past experiences, while at the same time sorting out laws and regulations of the past." This means that the socialist legal system which we establish has an ample foundation in the masses and in practical experiences. Our point of departure must be the realities of our socialist construction. We must conscientiously sum up our experiences and past lessons in the building of a legal system and must create a socialist legal system that is suited to the Chinese national conditions and is a Chinese-type system, in order to promote the smooth progress of our country's four modernizations and the building of the two high-grade civilizations.

9808

CSO: 4005/240

PARTY AND STATE

UPRIGHT ACTS OF COMRADE XU XIUYING VINDICATED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p 2

[Article: "The Case Involving Repression of Attacks on Xu Xiuying is Solved with the Help of Comrade Gao Yang"]

[Text] Xu Xiuying [1776 4423 5391], a female Communist Party member of the Hebei Province Xingtai Prefecture administrative office 2nd Light Industry Bureau, is firmly principled and dared to struggle against corruption and crime, dared to oppose the unhealthy practices of unit leaders and so has for five long years suffered repression and attacks. Recently, with the prompting and support of Comrade Gao Yang [7559 2254], the First Secretary of the Chinese Communist Hebei Provincial Party Committee, the Xingtai Prefectural Party Committee and the administrative offices handled this case and were praised by the broad cadres and masses.

While serving as a responsible person in the 2nd Light Industry Bureau Management Department Political Work Office, Comrade Xu Xiuying reported to the bureau leaders the following information: Chen Zhenhua [7115 2182 5478] the keeper of the warehouse took advantage of his position and secretly took metals stored in the warehouse to sell for profit; the Management Department traded metal materials for flour, sesame oil and bicycles with which to bribe the Dongbei forest region to make connections for obtaining wood materials; the deputy manager of the Management Department Liu Xintong [0491 2450 2717] and a responsible person from the service section falsely reported seniority to win promotion. After reporting these problems she not only was not encouraged or supported, on the contrary she was repressed and attacked by some leading persons of the 2nd Light Industry Bureau and the Management Department. She was transferred in disgrace from the Political Work Office to the administrative office, which actually was expulsion from her original position. In 1981, the Commission for Inspection of Discipline wrote to Xu Xiuying asking her to seek out the Provincial Commission for the Inspection of Discipline to resolve the problem of returning to her post. When she went to the leadership to request permission to do this she was refused permission and so went on her own. Because of this the Management Department said she was "absent from work without leave or good reason" and deducted the time spent at the provincial offices from her wages and bonuses.

Comrade Gao Yang had only recently come to Hebei province when he received a letter of complaint from Xu Xiuying and he then had the major responsible comrade of the Xingtai Prefecture Party Committee closely investigate and handle this matter. The prefectural party committee clearly indicated that: Xu Xiuying bravely dared to struggle against corruption and crime and should be encouraged and supported. However, the concerned leading cadres of the 2nd Light Industry Bureau refused to implement this upper level directive, so the case continued to be delayed.

On October 18th of this year, Comrade Gao Yang went to Xingtai and discovered that Xu Xiuying's problem still was not resolved and he immediately made sharp criticisms to the Xingtai Prefecture Party Committee. He said: How brave it is for a female comrade to oppose the unhealthy practices of the leadership and especially to persist in her struggle for five years under the repression and attacks of the leadership! It is intolerable that some people should refuse to carry this out! Because of this the prefectural party committee called a meeting of the standing committee to discuss the lesson learned by the prefectural party committee in handling Xu Xiuying's problem. According to the facts which have already been proven, the prefectural party committee and the administrative offices ruled: The corruption and theft of metals by warehouse keeper Chen Zhenhua are serious and it is recommended that the judicial department arrest him and prosecute according to law. Manager Gang Zhiqin [0474 1807 2953] of the Management Department repressed and attacked Xu Xiuying. As his errors are of a serious nature he was dismissed from all party and non-party posts. Liu Xintong, the responsible person in the management department, was dismissed from his administrative post. Wu Qixi [2976 1505 3305] the director of the 2nd Light Industry Bureau refused to carry out the return of Xu Xiuying to work in the Political Work Office and so was dismissed from all party and non-party posts.

Comrade Xu Xiuying endured long-term attacks and repression but still remained firmly principled, thus demonstrating the valuable qualities of a communist party member. Recently, she was named by the administrative offices as deputy director of the 2nd Light Industry Bureau.

11582
CSO: 4005/248

PARTY AND STATE

SHORT COMMENTARY ON THE CASE OF XU XIUYING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p2

[Brief Commentary: "In Praise of a Resolute Spirit"]

[Text] Because Xu Xiuying [1776 4423 5391], a female party member of the Hebei Province Xingtai Prefecture administrative office 2nd Light Industry Bureau exposed corruption, theft and the unhealthy practices of the leadership she was subjected to attacks and revenge. She made complaints for five years without receiving a just decision. Comrade Gao Yang [7559 2254] handled this case with a single decisive action and supported the decision of the Xingtai Prefecture Party Committee to reward good and punish evil. Such a decisive and resolute spirit lifts people's spirits and increases trust so that the significance of this case is far greater than the just conclusion which was reached.

However, before this all took place, how did it happen that all levels of Xingtai Prefecture leadership let this case drag on unresolved for five years? After receiving the memorandum from Comrade Gao Yang they handed down three just decisions, but why did they drag it out for 1 and 1/2 months before carrying it out? The power to delay is overwhelming, and it appears that on the one hand that because some leaders had soiled their hands and feet or were involved in some "network of relationships," they could not be upright and had lost their authority, and, on the other hand, because the leading cadres of some units had a majority of people who engaged in meaningless discussions while there was a minority of people who had ideas and could get things done, these two conditions then added up to weak leadership organs and opened up an "air raid shelter" for unhealthy practices.

Unhealthy practices can be a persistent disease but they are not "incurable." When they meet a weak person they are "strong" but when they meet a strong person they are weak, so, basically speaking, they are weak. The first memorandum of Comrade Gao Yang was rejected by the leadership of the 2nd Light Industry Bureau and some of them even attempted coercion by "resigning." However, when Comrade Gao Yang came to Xingtai and invoked the authority of the proletariat to sincerely pursue the matter these people had no

choice but to face up to party discipline and the law of the land. Some were arrested while others were dismissed, unhealthy practices were swept away and revolutionary justice was upheld. The handling of unhealthy practices and evil people requires a swift and fierce attack, a brave spirit and resolute handling. There also must be a toughness which persists in the effort and carries through to the end.

What are the sources for a resolute spirit in our leaders? One is to be fully realistic, carry out investigations and research and clarify conditions. Another is to be public minded in the holding and using of authority and strict avoidance of selfish motives. With these two conditions the leadership only needs to hold on to power to become a shield to protect the people and their interests and to become a sharp sword to attack evil people and evil things. Xu Xiuying persisted in her struggle for five years and her final victory again proves the truth that whoever uses the power bestowed by the party and the people to harm the people and their interests is certain to be punished.

With the revolutionary bravery of the broad cadres and masses demonstrated by Comrade Xu Xiuying and with the resolute spirit in supporting justice and repressing evil represented by Comrade Gao Yang as the First Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee all unhealthy practices within the party and in society will finally be swept away one by one and they will be replaced by a turn for the better in party and social practices.

We hope that all comrades who wish for a change to the better in party practices will be strong in this struggle and not stand by and sigh in the face of unhealthy practices.

PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS PROMOTE EFFICIENCY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 3

[Article: "Hebei Provincial Government Formulated Rules and Regulations for Government Organs to Improve Work Style and Work More Efficiently"]

[Text] During the last 10 days of September, the Hebei Provincial People's Government formulated "Some Rules and Regulations for Improving the Work Style and Raising Work Efficiency." For more than one month the provincial governor and deputy deputy governor held bi-weekly collective work sessions and weekly work conferences as well as a meeting of the Provincial Government Standing Committee every two weeks. At these times they discussed the major events of their undertakings. The provincial governor's work meetings primarily discussed issues which did not need to be referred to the provincial government standing committee for study and took charge of problems which the deputy governor could not conveniently resolve. At times the provincial governor's work meetings also went to the actual places to provide on-the-spot solutions for problems.

During October, Liu Bingyan [0491 4426 1750], the acting provincial governor, went to Cangzhou, Hengshui and Shijiazhuang prefectures to make on site investigations of rural conditions and commune and brigade enterprise production conditions. He moreover summed up the experiences of Dongwangzhuang in Zhaoxian county in energy resource utilization to spread throughout the whole province. On October 18th, Li Feng [2621 6912] the Deputy Provincial Governor together with the responsible comrades of the Provincial Finance Commission and the Provincial Commerce Bureau visited the Shijiazhuang general merchandise, hardware and textile centers and the foreign trade commodity warehouses to investigate the problem of commodity overstocks. He moreover led the group to Luanchengxian to see the Nanxima Brigade display of industrial commodities for sale in order to understand the commodity requirements of the masses.

The Provincial People's Government boldly criticized a few units having lazy practices and weak organizational ideas. On October 13th, the provincial government convened a mobilization meeting to increase production and practice thrift and to increase income while reducing expenses. The leading cadres of some units neither attended the meeting nor took leave in advance. Because of this, the provincial government general offices criticized them by name.

The changes in the practices of the provincial government offices prompted changes in the practices on all levels of commissions, offices and bureaus. All of these have already compiled a list of 158 items and sent out groups of investigative teams to conduct surveys.

11582
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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CONSTITUTION, CONGRESS DOCUMENTS STUDIED BY PLA UNITS

Activities in Beijing

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 3

[Report: "Serve As Models in Studying, Propagating, Observing, and Protecting the Constitution--PLA Commanding Officers Enthusiastically Hail the Birth of the New Constitution"]

[Text] Commanding officers of the army, navy, and air force of the PLA all hail enthusiastically the birth of the new Constitution, praising that the new Constitution embodies the will of all the people of the country and reflects the wishes and demands of the whole army. They indicate that they want to take the lead in studying the new Constitution and strive to serve as models in implementing the new Constitution.

For several consecutive days, the various general departments, forces and corps, military schools and institutes of the PLA and units in Shenyang, Wuhan, Chengdu, Lanzhou, and Urumqi have all been holding forums and symposia to conscientiously study the new Constitution. The broad ranks of the commanding officers point out that the new Constitution tallies with our national situation and accords with the people's will; it is the general charter for running and stabilizing our state during the new historical era. The people's own army must together with all the people of the country conscientiously study and resolutely observe and protect the new Constitution so as to do their best to fulfill the mission conferred upon the people's army by the Constitution.

Since the promulgation of the Constitution, the leading organs of the Jinan units immediately issued a circular to ask the commanding officers of their subordinate units to serve as models in studying the new Constitution and set examples in implementing it. The leading organs of the Lanzhou units held a telephone meeting to arrange the study and propagation of the new Constitution. During the past few days, the units in Fuzhou quickly whipped up an enthusiastic trend in the study of the new Constitution. Some leading organs at the army and division levels made certain concrete arrangements among their subordinate units.

Leading comrades of the Beijing garrison command indicated that they are determined to set personal examples in their conduct by taking the lead in observing and implementing the Constitution. They said: it is necessary to eliminate Leftist influence of those in the past who substituted power for the law or the "mass line" for the law.

When the newspaper carrying the new Constitution reached the squadron of the air force where its "heroic squad" is situated, the air force ground crew immediately used their rest period to hold a study forum. Squadron leader Nan Feng [0589 1496] said: The new Constitution is the fundamental law by which our state is run and stabilized; our warriors must serve as models in doing a good job in studying, upholding and implementing it.

Sailors of certain naval vessel who posted a protective sentry during the testing of our carrier missile shot from a submarine indicated that they are determined to bring into play their patriotic spirit of valuing the motherland's interests above everything else so as to protect the security and the territorial integrity of the state.

The 5th company of a certain unit stationed on the shore of the Red River in Yunnan and cadres and fighters of a certain unit stationed at Faka Mountain, a section in the Guangxi border defense line, received in their camps the broadcast on the new Constitution and became thereby further stimulated in regard to their sense of responsibility in defending the people's lives and properties and protecting the motherland's dignity.

Activities in Kunming

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 3

[Report: "Commanding Officer Zhang Zhixiu [1728 9455 4423] of the Kunming Units Points Out: Creating a New Situation Requires Good Solution of Question of Our Spiritual State"]

[Text] Reporter Wang Zhiyun [3769 1807 5089] reports: When discussing the question how to create a new situation in our socialist construction with his units, commanding officer Wang Zhixiu of the Kunming units pointed out that, in our current effort to study and implement the spirit of the 12th Congress documents, we must especially pay attention to solving well the question of our spiritual state; we must arouse the spirit of hard struggle, the spirit of creativity, and the spirit of wrestling on the part of the vast ranks of the commanding officers of our units; only thus can we better shoulder the responsibilities of protecting our borderland and developing our borderland conferred upon us by the party and the people.

At present, all of us above and below in the Kunming units are engaged in a discussion concerning this creation of the new situation. Leading organs at various levels have sent out more than 1,600 cadres to go down to companies and platoons at the basic level, the forefront of our border defense line, and various rear service rendering points to organize and guide the effort and thereby, in accordance with the plans of the party committees, seek to solve the concrete problems of building up our units one by one.

Fuzhou Units Report

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 3

[Report: "Guiding the Cadres and Fighters to Conscientiously Study the 12th Party Congress Documents--800 Cadres Above the Regiment Level of Fuzhou Units Go Down to the Basic Level"]

[Text] Reporters Yi Caizi [2496 1752 6327] and Xu Haowen [1776 1170 2429] report: More than 800 cadres above the regiment level in the Fuzhou units have gone down to the basic level to guide the cadres and fighters to deepen their study of the 12th Party Congress documents.

Political Commissar Wang Ruiqing [3769 3843 0615] of a certain army has at various times gone down to 13 units at the basic level to guide the cadres and fighters there to study the 12th Party Congress. In the second battalion of a certain regiment, some cadres and fighters have confused in the same breath the magnificent goals put forward by the 12 Party Congress and the "lofty targets" of the past. He thereby sought through such aspects as the guiding ideology, the base conditions, and the strategic emphasis to clarify the essential distinction between the two and hence strengthened everybody's confidence in the realization of the overall tasks of the new era. More than 70 leading cadres above the regiment level of a certain unit also proceeded, on the basis of the murky concepts evinced by the cadres and fighters there, to carry out study and investigation so that, studying while guiding others, they were able to give more than 110 guidance lectures to the cadres and fighters in answering their questions with the results of their own study.

Aiming at the characteristic situation that certain units are highly dispersed and burdened with heavy tasks, these leading cadres paid attention to helping party organizations at the basic level to plan uniformly in grasping the study. A certain truck corps is scattered across more than 40 service points and undertakes heavy tasks of transportation; the party committee therefore adopted the approach of studying together and discussing separately and thereby succeeded in missing neither their work nor their study.

9255

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TENSIONS BETWEEN LITERARY CONSERVATIVES, LIBERALS REPORTED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 12, Dec 82 p 17-18

[Article by Gu Bugu [0657 0008 1324]: "Conservatives and Liberals in Chinese Literary Circles"]

[Text] Since the article by Counselor Zhao Yiya [6392 2496 0068] of the JIEFANG JUN BAO [Liberation Army Daily] appeared in print, the editor of the paper reexamined the article. This was followed by the reorganization of the paper SHIDAI DE BAOGAO [Modern Report] and the resignation of its chief editor, Huang Gang [7806 6921]. Because of these events, people generally think that the extreme leftists in literary circles are soon to be pushed from the scene.

Meanwhile, I have just finished briefly visiting Quanzhou, Beijing, and Shanghai. During this trip, I talked to several professors and lecturers of literature, some authors, and editors of papers. I got some insights on the literary circles of China. From the various bits and pieces of information I obtained, I have formed this impression: writers in China, although they are still troubled, no longer always do what they are told. Now they tend to follow their own thoughts and follow a path that leads them to explore new literary ideas. In literary circles in China today, there exist two different groups: one, conservative and old-fashioned; the other, liberal and creative. The former opposes the latter. Both groups have asserted their own power and staked out their own territories. Both groups are trying to grow and compete with each other.

The Future of Liu Baiyu [0491 4101 5038]

With the resignation of Huang Gang, people tend to wonder what will happen to his boss, prose writer Liu Baiyu. Liu is the head of the Propaganda Affairs Department in the military. Because of his critique of Bai Hua's [4101 2901] "Bitter Love", he is not well liked. Among writers I have talked to, few had any good words about Liu, or said that he is regarded as "an unwelcome person" among liberal writers.

In Beijing, a writer from Yan Anlu [1693 1344 7627] told me that after the JIEFANG JUN BAO article and Huang Gang's resignation, the central Party told Liu that he would never again be in charge of propaganda affairs, or be a professional writer, or be the editor of a magazine. To this, Liu has kept his silence as a sign of refusal.

Among Shanghai writers it is an oft confirmed fact that Liu is not willing to give up his power. In general, these writers are not pleased with the extreme left literary leadership, and hope that they will resign. When they talk about the fact that Liu clings to his power, they all show disgust for him.

Shanghai's Chen Yi [7115 3085]

Chen is also a writer in the military, the highest ranking official in Shanghai's literary circles. Since he banned the showing of the play "If I Were Real," he has not been liked by literary circles. Those who are more generous with him say that Chen had a difficult situation to deal with. Those who are more candid say that Chen has double-crossed them. A poet said that when Sha Yexin's [3097 5509 2450] new play "The Curtain is Up" was submitted for review, the Cultural Bureau had sought Chen's opinion of it. Chen gave his approval for staging it. Nevertheless, when it came time for the play to be presented, high government officials remonstrated that with so many Communist leaders in China there should have been someone acting as a censor. At that point, Chen denied being responsible. Using the excuse that the play "The Curtain is Up" had to be "revised", the play was killed. As Chen reversed himself several times, the Cultural Bureau decided at a meeting that they had had enough and decided to disclose the real reason why the play was prevented from being staged.

While talking to a well-known author recently, I mentioned that overseas Chinese generally anticipated Chen would resign, following Huang Gang's resignation. I asked the author his opinion on this.

The author sighed and said, "If Chen resigns, who is going to replace him?"

Based on what I heard, it seems that whoever replaces Chen would behave similarly. No liberal can hold that seat anyway.

It was said that Chen had tried several times to meet with the argumentative ones among the liberal writers in order to befriend them. Nevertheless, they all refused him and did not cooperate with him. The well-known director Huang Zuo Lin [7806 0146 5259] initially wanted to present the play "Galileo" in Shanghai. He did not get his wish. He finally staged it in Beijing. This again shows that under the leadership of Chen, the "leftist" literary circle in Shanghai is still very conservative. This is not unrelated to Chen.

What is Chen's future like? I do not think it will be very bright.

Conservatives Versus Liberals

There are basically two groups in China's literary circles. One is the liberal group, dominated by young and middle-aged writers. Some of them started to write during the time China began to fight back against the Japanese. These writers are not bureaucrats. They have strong desires to write. These people provide the strength for the group.

The other is the conservative group, made up of mostly elderly party member writers. Their ideas are old and rigid. Whenever "modern literature" is mentioned, they label it as "capitalistic literature" and are opposed to its printing.

Whichever group dominates a newspaper or a magazine, that newspaper or magazine will reflect the characteristics of the group, be it conservative or liberal. In general, the circulation of liberal papers and magazines is larger than that of conservative ones.

WENXUE BAO [Literary Papers] is available for sale in Hong Kong. Its chief editor is Jun Qing [1498 7230]. Military poet Yan Yi [7159 5065] was removed from the staff. This specialized newspaper was initially welcomed by writers. But, since it followed JIEFANG JUN BAO in criticizing Bai Hua, liberals have decided to boycott it and not to continue reading it. The few writers that I have contacted said they not only have stopped reading WENXUE BAO but have also refused to be interviewed by that newspaper. It is said WENXUE BAO accommodates works from writers of the conservative group. They refuse to accept works from those who are creative, who explore new literary ideas, and who adopt modern literary techniques.

The writers that I have talked to generally think that Shanghai's newspapers--JIEFANG RIBAO [Liberation Daily], WENHUI BAO, MENGYA [Germination], and SHANGHAI WENXUE [Shanghai Literature]--tend to fall into two categories, the conservative and the liberal ones. In fact, this tendency seems to emerge throughout the country. It is spreading. From my viewpoint, I think the future for the liberal group is going to be bright. As overseas commentators say, the future of Chinese literature depends greatly on the young and liberal writers.

Ba Jin [1572 6855] Is Hospitalized

Since he finished writing "The Second Liberation", Ba Jin has set for himself this goal: one more Quixotic onslaught, then leave this life with a grin. His desire is commendable.

Ba Jin's life has been disrupted too much. Using his own words, the disruptions have come from all sources. He says "I feel like a drummer. Whether it is for celebrations or funerals, people come and ask me to play for them. I cannot adhere to my own plans for writing. I am not left alone to enjoy my reading. I work for various people on various things. I am expected to meet different people and answer their assorted questions. I cannot do things that I really want to do. Yet I cannot escape what I don't like to do."

Because of the disruptions, a lot of Ba Jin's time has been wasted. I wonder if Ba Jin will be able to finish the novel in which he talks about the intellectuals at the time of the Cultural Revolution. This writer is really worried about this.

When I was in Shanghai, a friend of mine told me that Ba Jin had been hospitalized. Beijing writers Kong Luo Ruo [1313 5012 554A] and Feng Mu [7458 3668] came to visit him when they heard the news. It was said that he might be seriously ill.

Ba Jin fell one day when he decided to go up to his balcony to get some fresh air. Friends said that Ba Jin's health was deteriorated recently. Now that he has fallen, they really worry about him.

An author commented that if the worst comes to Ba Jin, we will then lose a luminary in literary circles.

Another author fervently commented that other people have two assistants and eight spacious rooms; Ba Jin does not even have a nurse or a secretary. They are indignant about the injustice to Ba Jin. We all pray that Ba Jin will get well soon. We hope that he will speak his heart out for the later generations.

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CSO: 4005/264

LI CHUNG-KUEI VIEWS TAIWAN-U. S. RELATIONS

OW070629 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Analysis of current events: "Retrospect and Prospect of World Situation" by Li Chung-kuei, chairman of the Pacific Cultural Foundation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Although everything that happened last year had a direct or an indirect impact on us, Sino-U.S. relations, in particular, were the crux of the problems we were most concerned about. I would like to take this opportunity to brief you on this matter and ponder its future development.

We have been adversely affected by the so-called Shanghai communique II since it was announced by the United States and the Chinese communists on 17 August last year. It has further clouded Sino-U.S. relations and disquieted many people of insight. Chien Fu, political vice minister of foreign affairs, was formally appointed on 20 November last year as our representative in Washington. He left for the United States today to assume his post. This was formerly resolutely opposed by Carter. President Reagan solved the problems for us one by one and agreed to Chien's appointment. This fully proved that Reagan still favors us particularly noteworthy is the fact that President Reagan has publicly declared on several occasions that he has not betrayed the Republic of China. Wolfowitz, the new U.S. assistant secretary of state for Far East Asian and Pacific Affairs, assured congress on 20 December last year that he would carry out the Taiwan relations act and President Reagan's policy, and provide us with the relevant defensive weapons. All this showed that Sino-U.S. relations were actually strengthened constantly. The prospects are very good.

It is clear that, despite U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' coming visit to Peiping in March, or even President Reagan's possible visit to the Chinese mainland, and no matter how the Chinese communists play their united front tricks, we firmly believe in the close relations between China and United States. Both countries will benefit from mutual cooperation and will suffer if they are divided. We should mobilize our government and people to make common efforts actively to open up channels of communication with the U.S. Department of State, strengthen the ties with the U.S. Congress, remove the U.S. mass media's prejudices against us, expose Chinese communist plots and unite the overseas Chinese, and Chinese scholars and students abroad. Then we will certainly create a new era and situation in Sino-U.S. relations.

CSO: 4005/333

SUN YUN-HSUAN SPEAKS ON CONSTITUTION DAY

OW070137 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan made a speech yesterday morning at the 1982 Annual Joint Meeting of National Assemblymen and the committee on constitutional research under the National Assembly. He also explained the work of the government in the past year. The following is the text of Premier Sun's speech.

Mr Chairman and Messrs Assemblymen:

The constitution of the Republic of China, drawn up by the National Assembly in accordance with Dr Sun Yat-sen's teachings and the common will of the people, has been in force for 35 years. On this historically significant constitution day, the National Assembly is holding here the annual assemblymen's meeting and the meeting of the committee on constitutional research in order for you to pool your wisdom and offer your sage counsel so as to promote the functions of constitutional government and implement democracy and rule by law. I wish to extend my heartfelt respects and congratulations to all the national assemblymen here.

Dr Sun Yat-sen led the people's revolution in overthrowing the China dynasty, founding the republic and waging wars to defend the provisional constitution and against traitors for one lofty goal--the realization of democratic constitutional government of the three principles of the people. Our late president Chiang Kai-shek, carrying on Dr Sun Yat-sen's unfinished work, launched the northern expedition, the suppression of rebellions, the war of resistance against Japan and the struggle for national revival, and in all this his sacred mission was to fulfill Dr Sun Yat-sen's behest. This great cause, carried on from generation to generation, came through all kinds of difficulties and obstacles, but its overall goal remained the same and never wavered. Where there's a will there's a way. That goal was finally accomplished.

Shortly after the promulgation of the constitution, the Chinese communists expanded their rebellion, and the government moved to Taiwan. Therefore, the 35 years since the constitution came into force, in fact, have been 35 years of struggle to defend the constitution and save the nation. In other words, our great cause to fight against communism and recover the country is a struggle to defend the constitutional government and protect the rights to which the people are entitled under the constitution. On the base of national

revival, we have earnestly translated the provisions of the constitution into policies, formulated plans and conscientiously implemented them. Politically, we have instituted democracy and rule by law on a grand scale. In national defense, we have established a foundation for self-reliance and independence. Economically, we have molded a pattern of prosperity and development. It is obvious that only under a system of constitutional government is it possible for the whole nation to unite as one and work with one heart and one mind at home and abroad to produce results in construction based on the three principles of the people and to build a happy life of peace, harmony contentment and gainful endeavor. In the very beginning our constitutional government was established through hardship and has grown up with hardship. In the past 35 years, we have gone through terrifying waves, building the country while suppressing traitors. It is the constitution that has guided our country from danger and disaster to stability and from poverty to prosperity. It is the constitution that has built up our national strength and improved our people's living and cultural standards. It is the constitution that has enabled the compatriots living on the base of national revival to lead a life of plenty and feel proud to be citizens of the Republic of China. And it is the constitution that has widened the gap between the mainland and Taiwan and enabled the compatriots under the tyranny on the mainland to more clearly see that "the three principles of the people can save China" and that "communism brings misfortune to China," thus arousing their hatred toward the communist tyranny and their strong will to join the free motherland.

What we have obtained in the building of a constitutional government is not limited to the experience of success and rich fruits. We have also profoundly realized that the constitution of the Republic of China has indeed inherited the quintessence of Chinese culture. It is a statute book of democracy that suits China's realities and social development, that can solve China's problems and make China prosperous and powerful, and that can be accepted and faithfully observed by all the Chinese people. It is a crystalization of the collective wisdom and efforts of our compatriots throughout the country, as well as the foundation on which our state is founded. It is particularly commendable that this statute book is practicable not only in peacetime, but also in an extraordinary period of national crisis, during which it can be adapted to the change of situation, remain in force and become a weight for cementing the people's determination and maintaining political stability.

Messrs Assemblymen:

Today I am giving a detailed account of the difficulties which we have encountered in the course of formulating and implementing the constitution and of the great achievements made by this constitutional government. I am doing so in order to urge our compatriots at home and abroad to have a correct understanding and strong faith in implementing and defending the constitution so as to strengthen our spiritual arm and firm our confidence in victory at this crucial moment when "daybreak is coming." What we should understand and uphold are:

1. The constitution is the fundamental law of our country. The constitution of the Republic of China is not only a criterion by which all the Chinese

people support and have faith in the Republic of China; it is also something in which the history and the legally constituted authority of the Republic of China find sustenance. Therefore, all Chinese people must defend the constitution of the Republic of China and abide by and implement it.

2. The temporary provisions effective during the period of communist rebellion were formulated by the National Assembly in accordance with the people's will to empower the government to cope with emergencies, save the nation from subjugation and ensure its survival and preserve the constitutional government during national crisis. They have the same force as the constitution. We may say that they are a part of the constitution. Therefore, we should defend, abide by and implement them just as we do to the constitution.

3. To recover the mainland is a firm, basic policy of our state; we will never change it. The Chinese communists' "peace talk" is another form of war. Their actual intention is to use peace talks to achieve an objective that is difficult to achieve militarily. Therefore, we should persist in our position of no talks with the Chinese communists. In addition, we should be constantly vigilant and strengthen our psychological defense to guard against deception by the Chinese communists' united front tricks. In particular, we must eliminate unconstitutional compromise views and splittist thinking in order to maintain the pruity and stability of our base of national rejuvenation.

4. We firmly believe that this constitution will surely be carried forward constantly and be taken back to the mainland intact. Only when China is reunified under this constitution, can we turn China into a country that truly belongs to the Chinese people. In other words, China must be a unified, independent, democratic, free, progressive, open and peaceful country in which all people are well-to-do. The Chinese people's China must be the Republic of China reunified under the three principles of the people.

The late President Chiang declared publicly: "The effective way to uphold the constitution is to recover the mainland, and the sharpest weapon to recover the mainland is to respect the constitution." In accordance with the late president's teachings, we have strengthened the constitutional government, with a view to recovering the mainland at an early date. Now I will make a report to you specifically on the measures we have taken in the past year in political and foreign affairs, overseas Chinese affairs and national defense, as well as in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific, technological and social fields. Please give us your advice.

Hold Fair Elections in Order to Broaden the Participation in Government by People in Various Walks of Life

In the political field: 1. Elections of local public functionaries are held: the election of county and city councillors, township and town heads and of the mayors of cities under the jurisdiction of counties was held in Taiwan province on 16 January 1982. The election of representatives by residents in townships, towns and cities under the jurisdiction of counties and village and neighborhood heads in such counties in Taiwan province and that of neighborhood heads in Kaohsiung City was also held on 12 June 1982. All these elections were held

openly and in a fair and just way, and most voters enthusiastically participated in them and made their rational choice. As for people who try to use money or who resort to violence in order to influence elections, we must effectively prevent them from doing so in the future.

2. The general principles of the civil law and the law of criminal procedure are revised: The general principles of the civil law and the regulations governing its enforcement have been revised and promulgated. This has made the civil law more comprehensive in content and more effective in meeting social needs and guaranteeing the people's legitimate rights and interests. Some provisions of the law of criminal procedure have been revised and promulgated. By revising these provisions, the system of providing defense counsel for suspects has been instituted, and the procedures and necessary conditions for the court prosecutor and judicial police to arrest a suspect for interrogation have been clearly defined. All these revisions are aimed at maintaining social peace and protecting the people's human rights.

3. The law governing the election of public functionaries is under study for revision: since the promulgation of the "law governing the election and recall of public functionaries during the period of mobilization for the suppression of the communist rebellion," we have accumulated experience in electing public functionaries at the central and local levels. On the basis of such experiences and the opinions of peoples in various quarters, personnel of the departments concerned, as well as experts and scholars, have formed a "group for study and revision" of this law, which is vigorously doing its work. The group is focusing its study on how to effectively prevent people from starting campaign activities too early, bribing voters or resorting to violence in order to influence elections and on laying down rules for campaign activities. The group is now studying specific articles of this law and holding forums in various localities in order to solicit opinions from all sides. It will complete the revised draft of the law in the near future.

4. Broaden the participation in government by people in various walks of life: the government held a conference this year to discuss questions on national construction in order to broaden the participation in government by people in various walks of life and to further facilitate the interflow of ideas between experts and scholars at home and abroad. In addition, the government has been actively supervising various administrative departments in setting up consultative or advisory groups so that people in society at large, as well as experts and scholars, can contribute their wisdom and opinions to the government. This will make government policies more rational and more effective in meeting the needs of the times. The executive Yuan has laid down measures to implement a plan for industrialists and businessmen to participate in administering economic affairs. We hope that industrialists' and businessmen's organizations will strengthen themselves and their functions and make positive suggestions to the government.

5. Maintain a fine political style: in promoting honest and effective political activities and maintaining a fine political style, the government has called on people to expose those engaged in corruption and the commission of crimes on the one hand and has stepped up the evaluation, supervision, high re-

warding and severe punishment of public functionaries on the other. This is aimed at promoting a correct political style. In addition, the government has successively revised the "plan for promoting a correct political style and dealing severely with cases of graft" and the "outline for carrying out 10 reforms in administrative departments" in order to continue the plan and the reforms. This is aimed at promoting a thrifty and simple way of life in society by improving the political style.

6. Prevent economic crimes and major criminal cases: One of the important tasks for the government at present still is to prevent economic crimes. The Ministry of Justice has instructed the bureau of investigation to continue its investigation of economic crimes. In addition, the ministry has also instructed the prosecution offices of various district courts to set up teams for the investigation of economic crimes. As the social structure is changing, the number of economic crimes. As the social structure is changing, the number of criminal cases tends to increase. The Ministry of the Interior has worked out a plan for the prevention of major criminal cases and is supervising the police in vigorously carrying it out. From January to November this year, 6,211 major criminal cases occurred, a decrease of 1,279 cases compared with the same period last year. Although the number of major criminal cases decreased this year, the techniques used to commit vicious crimes have been upgraded. This has affected people psychologically, and people in all circles have expressed their concern about such crimes. Police departments are going all out to prevent vicious crimes and to investigate such crimes in order to maintain social peace and public order.

7. Step up the process of administrative reform: In order to improve administrative efficiency and provide better service for the people, all departments under the executive Yuan have simplified both their procedures for handling official documents and their work procedures, have assigned clearly defined responsibilities to functionaries at various levels and have examined their handling of people's applications and complaints. In research and development, we have strengthened the consultative system, are implementing the system of control over public functionaries and the assessment of their performance and will set up step-by-step, a national system of administrative information in order to improve administrative efficiency.

Strengthen the Ranks of Diplomatic Personnel in Order to Consolidate Our Country's International Standing

In foreign and overseas Chinese affairs: Our principles for the development of relations with other countries are to bring about a new diplomatic situation by taking reality into account, weighing advantages and disadvantages, and creating opportunities in light of our national policy, to place the emphasis of our work in this regard on strengthening the existing relations between our country and other friendly countries, to work for the promotion of substantial relations with countries which have no diplomatic relations with us and to make vigorous efforts to win over new and developing countries in order to strengthen ourselves diplomatically.

The emphasis of our diplomat of our diplomatic work in the future will continually be placed on the strengthening of Sino-U.S. relations. At the same time, we will base our worldwide activities on our global strategy and try to strengthen the mutual interests of the Republic of China and other free countries in order to forge various close ties with the free world and to consolidate our international standing. The diplomatic work we have done over the past year generally includes the following:

The substantial relations between China and the United States have been improved over the past year. In the past year, the Chinese communists have tried, by hook or by crook, to undermine the feelings between China and the United States and to prevent the United States from continuing to provide us with weapons. On 17 August, the U.S. side and the Chinese communists issued a "joint communique," in which the U.S. side mistakenly believed in the Chinese communists' false "peace intentions" and agreed to impose restrictions on the quantity and quality of arms to be sold to China. Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately issued a statement reiterating the consistent solemn stand of the government of the Republic of China, that is, the Republic of China regards as null and void any agreement which the U.S. Government and the Chinese communist authorities reached in the communique and which involves the rights and interests of the government of the Republic of China and the Chinese people. That communique was an obvious violation of the "Taiwan relations act" in both letter and spirit, over which we expressed deep regret. At the same time, we made public the six guarantees the United States had given us, including the guarantee that there is no time limit for ending U.S. arms sales to us and that the United States will not hold consultations with the Chinese communists prior to any such sales. While making the communique public, President Reagan issued a statement expressing his admiration for our achievements over the past 30 years and his concern for our well-being. From now on, in addition to continuing over vigorous efforts to win understanding and support from the U.S. Government and American people, we should also actively urge the U.S. Government to honor the commitments it has undertaken in the "Taiwan relations act" by selling modern weapons to us.

They maintain increasingly frequent contacts with various Western European countries. At present, we have 14 representative organizations in Western Europe, and 8 Western European countries have set up 10 offices in our country. Nine European banks have branches in Taiwan. As most of the European countries are highly developed, from now on we will continue to diversify our foreign trade markets, expand scientific and technical cooperation, strengthen shipping links and promote cultural and sports exchanges and other substantive relations through this channel.

Many central and south American countries have always maintained formal diplomatic relations with us, and mutual contacts are very close. In regard to the friendly countries in this region, we will continue--through economic and technical cooperation in agriculture, fishery, industry and so forth--to help them promote economic development and improve the people's living standards, and we will use our rich experience in the anticommunist struggle to help them resist international communist subversive activities.

In the Middle East and African region, our cooperation and contacts with Saudi Arabia and the Republic of South Africa are being constantly strengthened. At the same time, our economic and technical cooperation with other friendly countries is constantly growing in scope with increasingly significant results. Efforts will be made to further develop these relations.

We have increased economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation with Korea and Japan. The five ASEAN countries are playing an increasingly important role in Asia, and, with abundant resources and large overseas Chinese communities, these countries are important export markets for us. From now on, we will take the initiative in strengthening substantive relations with them and will further develop relations with the newly emerging countries in the South Pacific in order to consolidate our position in the Asian-Pacific region.

In order to promote overall foreign affairs work, a foreign affairs work conference has been set up under the executive Yuan as a policy and strategy formulating organ to draw up work plans suited to each region and to instruct units stationed abroad to actively carry them out.

Besides, in the information filed, we have--in coordination with the requirements of overall foreign affairs work--strengthened information and cultural work in the United States to publicize our efforts to uphold freedom and democracy, expose the Chinese communists' peace talk and united front schemes, and in many ways strive to get foreign media to carry reports on us in order to more deeply impress foreign people with facts regarding our progress.

In the field of overseas Chinese affairs, 156 world overseas Chinese organizations have completed reelections and regional conferences of overseas Chinese organizations have been held on five continents since January of this year. All issued statements to support our government's anticommunist national policy and thus smashed the Chinese communists' attempt at infiltration and division overseas. Moreover, this year we held the first "world conference of youth of Chinese origin" and handled trips to Taiwan for youth of Chinese origin to return for study and observation. We have also constantly dispatched officials to visit the overseas Chinese nationals who have escaped to various places from the central-south peninsula to help them form organizations and strengthen contacts.

Implement the Policy of Crack Troops and Develop the National Defense Industry

In the field of national defense: At present, our efforts to strengthen national defense and military strength are focused on the following three points:

First, to implement the policy of crack troops and improve the quality of the armed forces. We will strictly control retirement work or the release from military service, keep the armed forces strong and strengthen military education and the training of the troops paying special attention to tempering the revolutionary will and integrity of officers and men, and polishing up the armed forces' tactics, fighting methods and fighting skills so that our national armed forces will become a mighty crack force of steel.

Second, to strengthen both offensive and defensive combat readiness and update weapons and equipment. In addition to an overall revision of our operations plans for the defense of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu and readjustment in the deployment of the three services based on strategic concepts and combat requirements, we are speeding up the all-round updating of weapons and equipment for the armed forces, and simultaneous efforts are being made to strengthen the fighting capacity of the air force, ensure our superiority in the control of the sea and enhance the fighting capacity of the ground forces.

Third, to expand the national defense industry and develop precision weapons. To achieve self-sufficiency in weapons and equipment and establish an independent precision scientific and technological system, we are pooling the collective wisdom of experts at home and abroad and combining the strength of military, publicly-owned and privately-owned industries as a whole to speed up research and development in defense science and technology and the defense industry. Our ability to produce the major military items used by our armed forces has greatly increased, and much progress has been made in the research and development of precision weapons and equipment.

Moreover, in an all-round way we are strengthening psychological warfare on the enemy front and political warfare behind enemy lines, calling on compatriots and communist troops and cadres on the mainland to resist the Chinese community tyranny and identify themselves with the three people's principles so as to act from inside in coordination with us from outside to hasten the total collapse of the puppet Chinese communist regime.

Adopt Both Permanent and Temporary Remedies to Bring About Economic Recovery

In the economic field: In recent years, the economic difficulties we have experienced are not just caused by the international economic recession, sagging trade, growing protectionism of import countries and intensifying competition for export markets, which have made it increasingly difficult for us to expand exports. Our own production technology which needs updating and our economic structure which is to be readjusted are also major causes. Therefore, to bring about an early economic recovery, we must adopt both permanent and temporary remedies and lay equal stress on long-range as well as short-range measures. As far as temporary remedies are concerned, they are mainly aimed at relieving the temporary difficulties faced by industry and commerce. As far as permanent remedies are concerned, they are mainly to create a favorable environment for the technology-intensive industries and to actively encourage, assist and guide private enterprises in developing the strategic industries in order to bring about the updating of industry as a whole and simultaneously accomplish the tasks of economic recovery and structural readjustment.

On the other hand, the Chinese communists are trying in every way possible to isolate us internationally and weaken our substantive relations with various countries. On view of this scheme, we must strengthen our economic, trade, financial, investment and shipping relations with all the important countries in the world in the very near future and in penetrating ways. We must build the Taiwan area of the Republic of China into an important commercial, financial and shipping center in the Far East with close and interwoven ties with the

rest of the free world to form an economic network so that various countries--sharing common interests and weal and woe with us--will out of their own interests jointly safeguard the independence, stability and prosperity of the Republic of China.

To deal with the present problems, the government has adopted the following measures:

In agriculture, a "plan to strengthen grassroots construction and increase the income of peasants" has been formulated. To be implemented over a period of 3 years beginning in July of this year, it is aimed at improving the rural environment, increasing production efficiency, maintaining sustained agricultural growth and raising the peasants' income. We will continue planned purchase of rice and assist the agricultural associations in purchasing the surplus grain from peasants at higher than market prices in order to promote agricultural development and increase the peasants' earnings.

With regard to industry and commerce, we have adopted short-range and long-range measures:

First, short-range measures. The purpose is mainly to relieve the current difficulties facing industry and commerce and help them to reduce costs and expand exports. Since October 1981, we have successively adopted a number of measures including the lowering of interest rates, the readjustment of the exchange rate of the Taiwan currency and the liberalization of loan terms to increase loans extended to the export industries, small and medium-sized enterprises and the building trade, which amounted to 570 billion yuan. In the meantime, we have increased the development funds and extended low interest loans to the strategic industries, transferred the deposits of the postal savings accounts from the Central Bank of China to the bank of communications and three other specialized banks in order to strengthen the extension of loans along specialized lines, and amended the regulations for encouraging investment, expanded the scope of encouragements and implemented measures for investment deductions. Furthermore, relevant units under the Ministry of Economic Affairs have actively assisted businesses in improving management, operations and production techniques to raise labor productivity and product quality. The International Trade Bureau and the Foreign Trade Association have supported businessmen in organizing groups to go abroad and obtain orders.

Second, long-range measures. We have allocated more funds for research and actively implemented the scientific and technological development program. The Ministry of Education has speeded up the training of specialists at all levels and the National Science Council has invited scholars and experts abroad to return to Taiwan to take part in development work. Steps have been taken to further simplify procedures, increase rewards and provide investment funds involving risk-taking in order to establish a favorable investment environment for research and development and for the growth of the technology-intensive industries. The National Science Council has speeded up the expansion of the Hsinchu Scientific Industrial Park area and the Ministry of Economic Affairs has taken the initiative to promote the development of the strategic industries in order to guide and push forward the updating of industry as a whole. We

have actively pushed the following five measures and plans to enhance our economic position in the Far East and ensure our relations with the important free countries:

1. Welcome Major Banks of various countries to set up branches in our country, permit overseas Chinese and foreigners to invest in the stock market in our country, and at the same time encourage our large private corporations to float bonds in major foreign money markets and banks to set up branches in foreign countries.
2. Construct the World Trade Center building, actively participate in the activities of the "World Trade Center" system, encourage international corporations and big trading firms to set up offices in Taiwan, and welcome various types of international commodity exhibitions and investment and trade forums to be held in Taiwan.
3. Set up a foreign exchange and financial system on the basis of the present financial system, establish ties with the world financial centers in New York, London and so forth, and develop it into a regional financial center.
4. Expand Kaohsiung and Keelung harbors into the storage and shipping center of the Far East, and plan to establish a general free trade zone to create a favorable climate to attract foreigners and Chinese businessmen to invest in production in the zone by such incentives as rent and tax exemptions and deductions, simplified procedures, the offering of various public utilities and services and the guarantee of free movement of people, money and goods.

To sum up the domestic economic situation over the past year, price fluctuations have largely been stabilized. Comparing November of this year with the same period last year, wholesale prices dropped by 1.38 percent, and urban consumer prices increased by just 2.21 percent. However, foreign trade has failed to show any improvement. The total value of commodity imports and exports this year is estimated at \$40.6 billion, a drop of 7.3 percent from last year. Of the total, exports will amount to \$22 billion, a decline of approximately 2.64 percent, and imports will amount to \$18.6 billion, a drop of approximately 12.2 percent. The amounts of imports and exports show a favorable trade balance of approximately \$3.4 billion. As to this year's economic growth rate, it is estimated to reach 3.76 percent. Although the world economy is now showing some signs of improvement, it is generally estimated that the recovery will be very slow. From now on, how to increase the ability of our exports to compete in foreign markets and how to stimulate domestic market demands will depend on the cooperation and unity of the industrialists and businessmen with the government and on their sustained and unremitting efforts.

Although our economy has remained depressed and confused in the past year, domestic and foreign investment in Taiwan has been far more active than in 1981 due to the positive measures adopted by the government to promote investment. According to statistics for the period January through November of this year, approved overseas Chinese and foreign investments totalled \$349.97 million, an increase of approximately 24.82 percent over the same 1981 period.

Moreover, from January through October of this year, new domestic investments totalled \$121 billion, an increase of approximately 32.5 percent over the same 1981 period. On the one hand, the huge increases show the confidence at home and abroad in our economic future, and on the other hand, the investment of huge amounts of money in productive enterprises constitutes the best guarantee for the sustained growth of our economy.

Strengthen the National Education, Raise the Scientific and Technological Level

Liberal arts, science and technology:

1. In past year, the education department has placed the emphasis of its work on strengthening the education in national spirit, improving industrial and vocational educational and raising the level of scientific and technological education. Let me explain as follows:

(A) The national education: We have implemented "the 6-year plan for developing and improving national education," revised the curriculum and improved teaching and student counseling methods, student guidance work and teaching equipment. We have made efforts to carry out special education in national middle schools and national elementary schools and set up special classes for specially gifted students. In addition, we have implemented "the regulations governing school health care" and performed students' eyesight care work. We have improved the scientific and technological education in national middle schools and national elementary schools and held science seminars for students of national middle schools to help the students cultivate an interest in science.

(B) Industrial and vocational education: We have carried out "the second-stage plan for improving industrial and vocational education," improved teaching and practicing equipment, readjusted courses, improved the curriculum, offered on-the-job study programs for teachers and stepped up the training of teachers in order to continue to improve industrial and vocational education and the use of specialized personnel. In addition, we have formulated a plan for "extending national education with vocational education as its primary content" in order to give full-time or part-time vocational education opportunities to any graduate of a national middle school who is willing to take the vocational education.

(C) College education: We have promulgated the revised college law. The purpose of the revision is to improve college organization, elevate the academic level of college, establish the status of graduate schools and step up the popularization of education. To meet the need of our national economic development, we are actively planning to readjust the departments and schools of colleges, make an overall revision of the college curriculum, help private colleges improve laboratory equipment and build student dormitories. In order to thoroughly improve the joint college entrance examination, the Ministry of Education has set up a special group composed of experts and scholars. The group has come up with three proposals. Proposal one calls for keeping the existing examination system but setting up nine groups from which the applicants may choose any two. Proposal two calls for each school to separately recruit

students and for all schools to hold their examinations on the same day and for use unified test papers. Proposal three suggests that students first take the examination, then elect their majors and be assigned to various schools in a unified way. The public reaction to proposal three is very good, with some suggestions on further improvement. The special group is handling those suggestions. We anticipate that the plan will be finalized before the end of July 1983. Then, we will set a time for its implementation.

2. The cultural department is actively implementing "the plan for stepping up cultural and recreational activities," planning to hold a "literary and art season" and assisting and guiding county and city cultural centers in various activities to improve the people's cultural life. It is formulating a "cultural construction plan" in order to have a guide for cultural construction. At the same time, it is promoting the preservation of cultural relics, studying and compiling computer codes for Chinese characters and preparing to sponsor a symposium on the study of cultural relations among China, Japan and Korea in order to carry forward the Chinese culture and promote international cultural exchanges.

3. The primary work of the scientific and technological development department in past year was the revision of the scientific and technological development plan. The revised plan emphasizes accelerating the training of scientific and technological personnel, the hiring of personnel from abroad, actively improving the environment for scientific and technological research, paying attention to basic sciences and stepping up overall scientific and technological development. According to the plan, the government supports eight major research projects on energy, material science, information industry, automation, genetic engineering, food processing, B-type hepatitis and laser. In addition, we have made efforts to actively develop the Hsinchu scientific and industrial zone. At present, 41 firms have obtained the approval to set up plants in the zone and 29 plants are in operation. This is very helpful to upgrading our domestic industry.

Adopt Four Measures to Build a Society in Which Every Family Is Well-To-Do

The social construction: We promote social construction according to the principle of people's livelihood in order to build a modern society of security, peace, happiness and well are in which every family is well-to-do for all of our people. In past year, we have adopted the following important measures:

1. Continuing to expand grassroots construction: The grassroots construction which began in 1980 was completed on schedule in 2 years with good results. The government has worked out a new "plan for stepping up grassroots construction and increasing the peasants' income" and decided to implement the plan beginning in 1983 with added efforts. The plan covers four fields--grassroots construction, community development, medical care and rural construction.

2. Improving social welfare and expanding social insurances: With regard to social welfare, we have experimented on foster homes for children, set up more nurseries, actively promoted welfare and preferential treatment for senior citizens, promoted the rehabilitation of handicapped persons and helped them

earn their own living. In connection with social insurances, we have expanded the scope of labor medical and health insurance and improved its management and ward equipment. The medical insurance for government employees' spouses has been initiated since fully of this year.

3. Improving health facilities and promoting people's health care: With regard to medical and health services, we have particularly strengthened the staff and improved the equipment of grassroots medical and health organizations in order to improve the medical and health services in both urban and rural areas in accordance with "the 4-year plan for improving rural medical and health services." In connection with the prevention of diseases, we are making efforts to improve the environmental sanitation in the coastal areas and study the improvement of disease prevention measures in order to effectively prevent contagious diseases, to provide environmental protection, the environmental protection bureaus have been successively set up under the national health administration, Taipei Municipality and Kaohsiung Municipality. Active efforts are being made to control air and water pollution, noise and toxic materials and to monitor the environmental quality.

4. Helping the young people create a bright future: The government is actively providing employment assistance to young people who have graduated from senior middle schools, secondary vocational schools or colleges. It is also hiring Chinese scholars and students from abroad or helping them find jobs at home. In order to help the young people in their posts, the executive Yuan has set separate guidelines for helping rural youth and young workers. These guidelines are being implemented by the departments concerned. At the same time, the vocational training bureau under the Ministry of Interior is stepping up vocational training and conducting job skill tests and evaluations to improve our manpower quality and give the youth more opportunities to earn a living.

What I have just pointed out are just the main points of the executive Yuan's work in the past year. Because time is short, I cannot further elaborate. All the work of the executive Yuan concerns the national interest and the people's well-being. We spare no efforts in our work, however, we still have many shortcomings. Therefore, I earnestly welcome your comments and advice so that we can make improvements.

With Unity of Will as an Impregnable Stronghold, Let Us Accomplish the Great Cause of National Resurgence at an Early Date

Messrs Assemblymen: Our national revival base is being built and developed and is making progress amid stability with each passing day, while the Chinese communists have never had tranquility amid the chaos and contradictions caused by their struggle. All they have done goes against the spirit of our constitution and national ethics. Our purpose in promoting democracy and a constitutional government is to use the light of democracy and a constitutional government to break through the darkness of communist despotic rule. The sharp contrast between the light of this side of the Taiwan Straits and the darkness on the other side have prompted the people on the mainland to spurn "Marxism-Leninism, identify themselves with the three principles of the people, be at odds with the puppet communist regime and yearn for the Republic of China all the more.

Cases of people in various walks of life seizing the opportunities to flee to freedom from the mainland have recently increased. Many scholars, experts and artists among them have returned to the free motherland one after the other to join our anticommunist ranks for national recovery. Wu Jung-ken, a pilot of the Chinese communist air force, flew a plane to freedom and came to the free motherland in October of this year, which has constituted a heavy blow to the puppet communist regime. This is also clear proof that hundreds of millions of compatriots on the mainland, including cadres of the Communist Army, have spurned the communist despotic rule.

In his National Day message on 10 October of this year, the president said: "We must call on the whole people to join in this movement. We must cement our solidarity with our strong will and rally all our forces at home and abroad with optimism and confidence in order to project our formidable and overwhelming anticommunist movement deep into the mainland, destroy the communist regime and eradicate the communist system with one stroke. This is a time in which the life of freedom, democracy and happiness can be restored to our people and a new China of peace and equitable wealth can be established in accordance with the three principles of the people." This is the guide for our future actions. The will of the people is essential for the establishment of their country. Precisely because we have popular support, we can be absolutely sure that the Chinese communists are doomed to destruction, the mainland is bound to be recovered and the great cause of reunifying China under the three principles of the people will surely be accomplished provided we take the lead politically and make all possible preparations militarily.

Messrs Assemblymen: Our tasks now are most arduous, but we have a bright future. Under President Chiang's strong leadership, the government and the armymen and people throughout the country have worked hard together and have made brilliant achievements in construction in recent years. In the future, we all must surmount more difficulties and accept more challenges. Members of the National Assembly have worked hard in the past, thus setting a fine example in promoting a constitutional government and making great contributions to the country. I am deeply convinced that with you, gentlemen, as the guide and with unity of will as an impregnable stronghold, we can certainly take this constitution back to the mainland so that a constitutional government will shine over the whole country and the compatriots on the mainland will be able to again enjoy happiness, equality and freedom as prescribed in the constitution.

I wish you the best of health and happiness and the meeting a complete success! Thank you.

CSO: 4005/333

TAIWAN MONTHLY COMPARES PRC, TAIWAN ARSENALS

OW200143 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese 15 Jan 83 p 50

[Article by Tsung Sheng-chih: "The Balance of Armaments on Both Sides of the Taiwan Strait"]

[Text] (Editor's note: The military balance between our country and the Chinese communists has been a question of deep concern to our people as the confrontation has continued between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait over the past 34 years. This article represents an analysis by a high-ranking general officer of our country in charge of military intelligence, in an interview with the California Tribune [as published] in the United States; readers concerned about the future of Taiwan must read it.)

The Republic of China [ROC] has missiles, including the extremely accurate air-to-air Shafrir, the air-to-air sidewinder and the air-to-surface bullpup missiles. The navy, on the other hand, is equipped with Gabriel-type surface-to-surface (sea-to-sea) and Chapperral-type surface-to-air missiles. On the whole, these two types are not superior to Chinese communist missiles (like Minghe 0388 3109). Therefore, the Chinese communist missile strength is bound to constitute a threat to ROC's command of the sea and control of the air over the Taiwan Strait.

The army in Taiwan is equipped with 310 Hawk surface-to-air and 20 sea-type surface-to-air missiles; last year another 500 calf-type [Hisiao Niu Hsing 1420 3662 0992] air-to-surface missiles were added.

In addition, the national army is equipped with 1,013 "tow" antitank missiles. This type of missile can be used for surface-to-surface or air-to-surface attacks and is equipped with automatic guidance and tracking devices to command the missile through an optical aiming device. The United States is now developing an infra-red aiming device, so that this type of missile can also be used at night. We are equipped with 49 "tow" missile launchers.

The ROC has done its utmost to develop missiles in recent years. Besides manufacturing "worker bee" missiles on its own, it has also produced "fire bee" missiles, modeled after the "honest John" (this type of missiles has nearly 100 percent accuracy and we have fitted naval vessels with it). In addition, we have also successfully developed "kunwu" [2492 0710 7378 1734]

and "green bee" missiles. These two types have 100 percent accuracy and perform well in tracking targets with strong killing power. The "kunwu" missile can be used in attacking tanks, whereas the "green bee" can be used selectively for surface-to-surface, sea-to-surface, sea-to-surface or air-to-surface and its range is very great.

We are continuing to develop medium-range missiles with a firing range of about 960 km, capable of hitting Guangzhou, Shanghai, Nanjing and other places. This type of missile is equipped with an electronic surveillance instrument which can be used to detect Chinese communist troop movements in various places far into the border regions. In addition to techniques related to guidance system and warheads, we are also paying attention to, and studying, other techniques and industries related to missile development, such as glass fiber and the manufacture of comprehensive materials.

We Are Armed to Meet the Threat From Across the Strait

Our air force has 388 fighters, including 90 F-100, F-5 A/D and 60 F-104G's (F-104G's are improved F-104A's which can be used for tactical nuclear attacks and reconnaissance. The aircraft is equipped with honest (?earl) [ERH 3643] multi-target radar, an inertial navigational system and other new equipment). But all this does not have sufficient speed and combat capability to confront the Mig-23's, on which the Chinese communists may have already begun production.

We have also devoted to the research and development of aircraft and test-flew the jet trainer we manufactured. This type of XA-T 3 trainer is equipped with two seats and twin engines. Although 80 percent of the aircraft is made by ourselves, the engine is manufactured by Pratt & Whitney of the United States. Besides continuing research on the manufacture of this type of engine, we are planning to use this type of aircraft as a fighter-bomber by equipping it with cannons, air-to-air missiles and large bombs. This type of aircraft will provide close air support to ground units in the future.

Our navy has 22 destroyers, of which only four are currently equipped with surface-to-air missiles. In recent years, we have developed destroyers with success, and we are capable of producing them in the next 5 years; by that time our navy's destroyer fleet will be greatly rejuvenated.

However, our navy's weakest link lies in the lack of a submarine fleet and the weakness of its antisubmarine force. We have only two training submarines at present, equipped symbolically with a few Italian torpedos, too weak to be used against the Chinese communist submarine fleet.

Our army has a rather powerful missile unit. Therefore, if this unit is not first destroyed by the Chinese communists, it will be able to deal blows at the landing Chinese communist ground troops. On the other hand, we have endeavored to improve other weapons in recent years. Beginning in 1968, we developed various types of U.S. rifles, machineguns, multi-barrel machineguns, depth charges 70-mm automatic gun and so on; at the same time, we have continued to import new weapons and techniques. Recently we purchased fifty 8-in self-propelled howitzers (M 1110 A type) from the United States, valued at

approximately \$37 million. This type of howitzer, drawn by tractor, has a firing range of 19.15 km. Either high-explosive or nuclear shells can be used.

Chinese Communist Development Should Not be Ignored

Although the Chinese communist air force has over 5,000 aircraft, its efficiency is low. The Chinese communist navy includes 6 to 7 destroyers, 12 escorts and 35 submarines. It also includes about 150 fast patrol boats (FPBG) equipped with Minghe guided missiles. But the biggest weakness of this type of patrol boat is that, in firing missiles in rough seas, the accuracy is very poor and the missiles can be easily disrupted by enemy electronics. Furthermore, this type of craft cannot travel far and its activities are limited to the mainland coasts, thus making it incapable of crossing the strait to invade Taiwan.

For antisubmarine operations, the Chinese communists still do not have the new guided, directional torpedos, infra-red survey instruments or computerized automatic search and destroy systems.

What the Chinese communists have attached importance to is generally the army. Its artillery units are equipped with "66" type 152 MM gun-howitzers, which performed outstandingly in the war against Vietnam. Recently, they succeeded in developing the "69" tank which is as powerful as the Soviet T-62 tank. The tank is 520 hp, and is equipped with a 105 mm smoothbore gun. They have also developed a new-type "63" submachinegun, capable of firing 750 rounds per minute. This weapon weighs only 3.5 kilograms, or 1/4 lighter than older submachineguns. The Chinese communist army has been recently equipped with anti-tank guided missiles with a range of 3,200 meters, capable of piercing 500-mm-thick armor with over 90 percent accuracy.

The Chinese communists are developing the following items, detrimental to us, which we should not ignore: 1) the Chinese communists are developing the F-12 jet aircraft. This type of fighter has a speed of mach 2.3 and its ground attack power is 5 times that of the existing Chinese communist military aircraft. In addition, it can also be used tactically and strategically. The F-12's being developed by the Chinese communists come in two types; one is the Delta-wing fighter for the control of the skies, the other is the swing-wing fighter-bomber. According to XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, its prototype has been completed. If the Chinese communists finally succeed in mass production, it will pose a great threat to our command of the skies. 2) The Chinese communists are improving their navy. Besides building destroyers on their own, they are also building guided missile destroyers (sea island class) [3189 1497 4787], Hovercraft and 10,000-ton supply ships. 3) We should not overlook the Chinese communist development of missiles. The Chinese communist have launched over 10 medium and long-range missiles. In addition, they now have in their possession several hundred nuclear weapons with sizeable warheads. What is more, according to reports from various quarters, the Chinese communists are self-sufficient in uranium, and have recently succeeded in building their own atomic reactor. All this should not be overlooked. 4) The Chinese communists have a type of (handsat) [as published] and artificial satellite, which can be used to collect information for petroleum and coal gas extraction, as well as data on minerals. Although the data this type of satellite collects may be used by military planners, the definition is not clear enough to provide fine

detail, thus it will not pose too much of a threat to our security. 5) Our antisubmarine strength is very weak. Even if the Chinese communists do not attack us directly with submarines or in other forms of military operations, they can still use submarines to blockade, threaten and isolate Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu to inflict losses on us politically and commercially. For example, if the Chinese communists used submarines to destroy our ports, the consequence would be unthinkable.

Although We Do Not Have Enough to Attack, We Have Sufficient to Defend

In short, although Taiwan's military strength is not sufficient to launch an attack, it is sufficient to defend. Furthermore, respected Mr Chiang [Chiang Kai-shek] emphasized, time and again, the truth about "30 percent military, 70 percent politics." President Chiang Ching-kuo has also advocated "unifying China under the three principles of the people." The question of the future reunification of China should not be decided on the battlefield but rather by the will of the people.

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FOREIGN MINISTER CHU FU-SUNG ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

OW060247 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 30 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] According to a dispatch from Taipei, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said yesterday: The Chinese communists have recently launched a series of offensives on the united front. Their dual objective is to prevent the United States from selling arms to the Republic of China and to demand that the United States recognize Chinese communists' sovereignty over Taiwan. However, the "17 August communique" shows that the Chinese communists have failed to achieve this dual objective.

He said: After putting forward the 9-point "proposal for peace talks" on 30 September 1981, the Chinese communists notified various nations on 15 March 1982 that they should sever all essential relations with our country. On 24 April 1982, communist chieftain Liao Cheng-chih wrote a letter to President Chiang Ching-kuo. The new puppet constitution was announced in December 1982, listing Taiwan as a "special administrative region." All this is aimed at launching a peace offensive at our base area for national recovery across the Taiwan Strait.

He pointed out: After the announcement of the "17 August communique," the United States continued to sell arms to the Republic of China according to its original plan. It has not changed its stand in this regard because of the Chinese communists' complaints. On the status of Taiwan, the United States has repeatedly stated that the original U.S. stand on the status of Taiwan remains unchanged.

Dwelling on the past year's achievements in foreign affairs, Minister Chu pointed out: On the basis of the national policy of anticommunism and national recovery and the prerequisite of safeguarding the fundamental interests of the nation, the Republic of China has scored achievements in the past year in foreign affairs in the following aspects:

1. It has strengthened its friendly relation with all the countries which have maintained diplomatic relations with our country. Considerable developments have been made in improving such friendly relations in the field of politics, economy, trade, scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges.

2. It has worked hard to win over the newly emerging nations which have already become, or will soon become, independent such as those in the south and central Pacific and the Caribbean.

3. It has expanded essential relations with those countries which have no diplomatic relations with us. Considerable developments have been made in this connection, particularly in southeast Asia and Western Europe. During the past 2 years, the various major banks in Western Europe have set up 9 branches or offices in our country. There are 12 units from West European nations setting up offices in our nation. This is a good example.

Minister Chu also emphatically pointed out: The department concerned is continuously negotiating with the United States to increase the number of co-ordination councils for North American affairs from 10 to 15, which was the original number of our country's consulate generals and consulates in the United States.

He also said: For the past 30 years, our nation has practiced open-minded, democratic politics. It has a stable society, prosperous economy and strong armed forces. All this has fully reflected the status and strength of the nation. Even those foreigners who originally misunderstood our country, have appraised the Republic of China anew.

Minister Chu also emphatically pointed out: The Chinese Government will never change its stand of not contacting, negotiating with or appeasing the Chinese communists. It will also never have any dealings with the Soviet Union and other communist nations.

According to another dispatch from Taipei, there were rumors about diplomatic relations between our country and the Ivory Coast and Saudi Arabia being "unstable." Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said yesterday that these rumors have already become things of the past. Relations between our country and these two friendly nations remain stable. There is no problem.

It is understood that the Ivory Coast is the only nation in West Africa that has maintained formal diplomatic relations with our nation. Some time ago, there were widespread rumors that Ivory Coast would sever its relations with our country. Minister Chu is the first official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to have said, in public, that friendly relations between the Republic of China and the Ivory Coast remain normal.

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